

# THE NATIONAL WOOLGROWER

Volume XL

NOVEMBER, 1950

CALIFORNIA

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Number 11

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AN AERIAL VIEW OF CASPER, WYOMING

HOPE YOU'LL BE THERE, DECEMBER 5 TO 8, 1950, AT THE

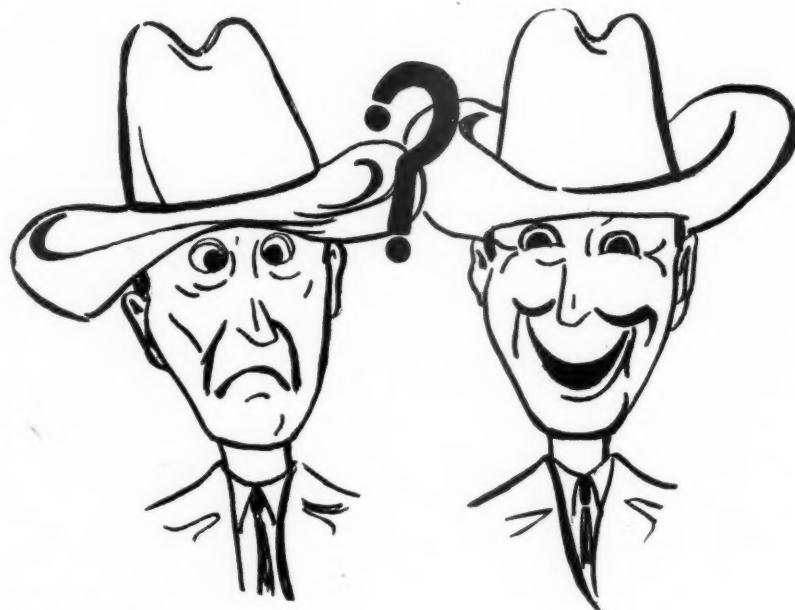
86th Convention of the National Wool Growers Association

**The \$64 Question!**

**WHICH ONE SHIPPED 'EM ALL**  
**TO DENVER**

**and**

**which one sold at home**



**RIGHT!**

That happy smile of satisfaction is a dead giveaway. He wears it because he specified **SHIP 'EM TO DENVER.**

**The Denver Union Stock Yard Company**

# Best by "Gain-Test"

From range country experiment stations come newsworthy reports, telling of a sire selection method that's something new in livestock improvement. A method that may help you select sires whose offspring should make faster gains, turn your feeds into meat at less cost.

You want cattle, hogs and lambs that will make you more for the grass or feed you put into them. That's why you look long for good sires; why you will pay a big price for a bull, boar or ram that you hope will improve your herd. But it's often difficult, or too expensive, to buy proven sires. And, even with fine pedigree, appearance and conformation, the young animal that looks best to you may prove disappointing as a sire. Now, the experiments indicate, this new method of "gain-testing" may enable you to use more than your eyes and the animal's pedigree in selecting your sires. Here's how it has worked out:

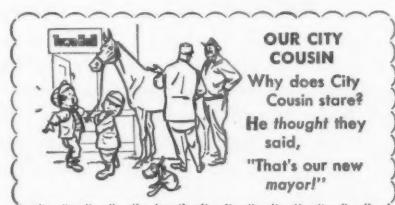
At weaning time a number of bull calves were selected as possible sire material. The weight of each individual was recorded. The young bulls went into a feed lot. They were fed the same ration as fattening steers would get. After several weeks on feed they were weighed again individually . . . Repeated, carefully controlled tests—by the U. S. D. A. and several co-operating states—have shown that the bulls which make the best gains usually prove to be the best sires in the lot. This test is not "dead sure." But in over 80% of the cases reported sires were able to pass along to their offspring their own fast-gaining traits.

This gain-test method is a new aid to your experience and judgment in sire selection. It's good not only for cattle, but similar tests are valuable in sheep and hog raising also. It can save you time and money. It may speed up your breed improvement program—perhaps more than any other recent development in breeding practice. Ask your county agent or vocational agricultural teacher for information on gain-testing of sires. It might be highly profitable for you.

## Martha Logan's Recipe for SPECIAL HOT TURKEY SANDWICH

Here's a real he-man sandwich made from sliced cold turkey and heated stuffing and gravy.

On slice of bread (or toast) place about 1 cup of hot well-seasoned stuffing. Over the top lay slices of white and dark turkey. Then pour on about 1 cup of hot turkey giblet gravy. Serve with hot mashed potatoes, if desired. Cranberry sauce, of course.



## "What does Chicago say?"



You have probably heard that question many times. I know I have—livestock commission men, teachers of livestock marketing, producers asking, "What does Chicago say?"

What do they mean by that?

Well, as you know, Swift & Company has meat packing plants in many places. Each of those local plants supplies meat to the customers in its own territory. But when the producers in the area surrounding one of our plants are marketing more livestock than our people know can be sold locally as meat, then our plant asks Chicago for help in distributing that surplus.

To find markets for that surplus meat, Swift keeps track of the demand for meat on a nation-wide basis. Information similar to ours, from government sources, is available to everyone. From it we estimate what meat will bring in consuming centers where little or no livestock is produced. Then our Chicago office advises the local Swift plant-with-the-surplus accordingly. With this information at hand our local livestock buyers go into the market to buy cattle, calves, lambs and hogs. The livestock which our plants buy, with the help of Chicago's advice, they convert into meat and ship to the big consuming centers.

In short, the only time "Chicago says" anything is when a local plant needs help in distributing a surplus supply of meat. Seldom if ever do as many as a dozen out of our fifty plants need this help from Chicago at one time.

This distributing of surplus meats (from areas that produce more than they can consume locally) is of great value to producers and consumers. To producers, because their local livestock prices are thus determined on a basis of nation-wide demand, rather than on an over-supplied condition in their own local community. And to consumers, because it provides adequate supplies of meat to people living in those areas which do not produce enough livestock for their own needs.

F.M. Simpson

Agricultural Research Dept.

## Soda Bill Sez:

When a feller makes a mistake and doesn't admit it, he's made two mistakes. And if he doesn't fix it up, he's made three!

## Mixed Hay Lowers Feed Costs

by R. M. Jordan  
So. Dakota Experiment Sta.  
Brookings, South Dakota



If sheepmen are to realize maximum profits, they must have economical wintering of the ewe band, accompanied by high production. Workers at the South Dakota Experiment Station found during the past three years that those two requirements are met by feeding a ration of  $\frac{1}{2}$  alfalfa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  brome grass hay, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of corn added the last month of pregnancy. This system of feeding provides a balanced ration over the entire period, and produces better results than the feeding of grass hay for three months, followed by straight alfalfa.

Ewes receiving 3.5 pounds of alfalfa gained twice as much, sheared  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound more wool than the ewes receiving 1 pound of alfalfa and 2.5 pounds of brome; or 3.2 pounds of brome and .2 pounds of soybean meal. However, there was no difference in the vitality and livability of the lambs born. Also there was no difference in the average daily gain made by the lambs in the first two months.

Feed costs for the ewes receiving the alfalfa-brome mixture were 15 to 20 per cent less than for the ewes receiving straight alfalfa. This difference in feed costs is more than twice the value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound more wool sheared from ewes receiving alfalfa. Economical and productive rations can be provided by  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of soybean meal, or 1 pound of alfalfa, with 3 pounds of grass hay.

## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILL.

*Nutrition is our business—and yours*

# Friskies DOG RESEARCH NEWS

## No. 6

Authoritative information on the scientific care and feeding of dogs. Published by Albers Milling Company (a division of Carnation Company) under the supervision of Dr. E. M. Gildow, B.S., M.S., D.V.M., Director of Research.

### How Many Calories?



Most dog nutrition authorities agree that a dog needs 30 to 60 calories a day, for each pound the dog weighs, depending on his breed, characteristics and activity. The Friskies formula supplies sufficient energy-food for any size dog and any degree of activity. In addition, Friskies provides a perfect balance of *every* food element a dog is known to need.

For example, one pound of Friskies Meal supplies as much protein as a pound and a half of beef; as much iron as a pound and a half of liver; as much calcium and carbohydrates as four quarts of milk; and as much protein and minerals as a dozen and a half eggs.

### Mechanical Techniques of Breeding Dogs

The mechanics of breeding purebred dogs is often confused and mishandled, due to



Introducing the dog to the bitch (preplay)  
lack of understanding of basic fundamentals.

F. J. (Bob) Bartos, manager of Friskies Kennels, has prepared a bulletin on the subject which has been praised by veterinarians and kennel operators. It is complete, practical, and well-illustrated. If you would like a copy, write today and ask for Bulletin No. 6.

### Feeding for Healthy Growth



A pup should normally grow to half its adult size in three months. In our experience at the kennels, after weaning, pups should be fed four times a day. Give the first meal early in the morning, and the last as late in the evening as convenient — with the other two meals spaced at equal intervals during the day.

By the third or fourth month, the feedings can be cut to three per day—but don't forget that, as puppies grow, their need for more food increases. Feed each puppy as much as he can hold at each meal and let him sleep it off—which is necessary for good digestion and growth.

The most important question at this stage of a pup's life is not how many times a day to feed, but *what* to feed. You can spend a lot of time and trouble mixing special gruels — and a lot of money buying "extra" meat, eggs, milk, vitamins, etc. But split-litter tests at Friskies Kennels prove that it is absolutely unnecessary. In every single test the pups fed exclusively on Friskies Meal have been equal to those fed on more complicated, expensive diets.

### There's No Substitute for Experience

So consult your veterinarian regularly. And take advantage of Albers 50 years of experience in animal nutrition. Send your questions about dog breeding, feeding and care to Friskies, Dept. Y, Los Angeles 36, California.



### AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION APPROVES TAX DEDUCTION FOR CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The American Bar Association Section on Taxation has approved the proposal of the National Livestock Tax Committee that the Internal Revenue Code be amended to permit deduction of soil and water expenditures from income taxes. This action is held important, as recommendations from the American Bar Association carry considerable weight with Congress.

### NEW BULLETINS OF UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Two bulletins of interest to sheepmen have just been released by the Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; Rambouillet and Columbia-Rambouillet Lambs on the Range and in the Feedlots (Bulletin 341); Trends in Agricultural Production, Costs, and Returns in Utah (Special Report No. 3).

### MID-WEST COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The Columbia sheep breeders in six mid-western States have formed the Mid-West Columbia Sheep Breeders Association. Members come from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. The purpose of the organization is to hold meetings where they can discuss mutual problems and promote their "All American Breed" as well as assist in the exchange of breeding stock, etc. Mr. H. E. Van Campen of 217 W. Armour, Kansas City, Missouri, is the first president of the association. Mr. E. B. Thompson of Milan, Missouri, is vice president, and Mr. Everett Vannorsdel of Kingsley, Iowa, is secretary-treasurer.

### FEEDER LAMBS BELOW DEMAND

Smaller supplies and big demand for breeding stock to produce more wool and lamb meat have resulted in a somewhat lower feeding volume for winter and spring prospects, says USDA. The Corn Belt wanted feeder lambs badly to utilize the

The National Wool Grower

fairly abundant feed, and they got large numbers of lambs from the ranges, but the total on feed will be below 1949. Prospects for lamb feeding in the wheat areas of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are excellent.

—U.S.D.A. Farm Paper Letter

## OCTOBER CROP REPORT

Less danger of soft corn and a probable yield of 3.1 billion bushel of corn was the top fact in the October crop report. The 1950 crop output is placed at 125 percent of 1923-32 average, the only years that were higher being 1946, 1948, and 1949. Soybeans, sugar beets and sorghum grain are staging record harvests.

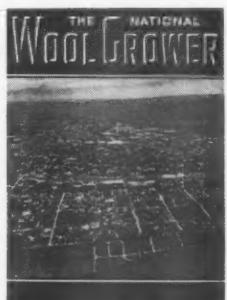
## WYOMING U'S WOOL SHORT COURSE

The University of Wyoming says the dates for its famous Wool Short Course are February 5 to 17, 1951.

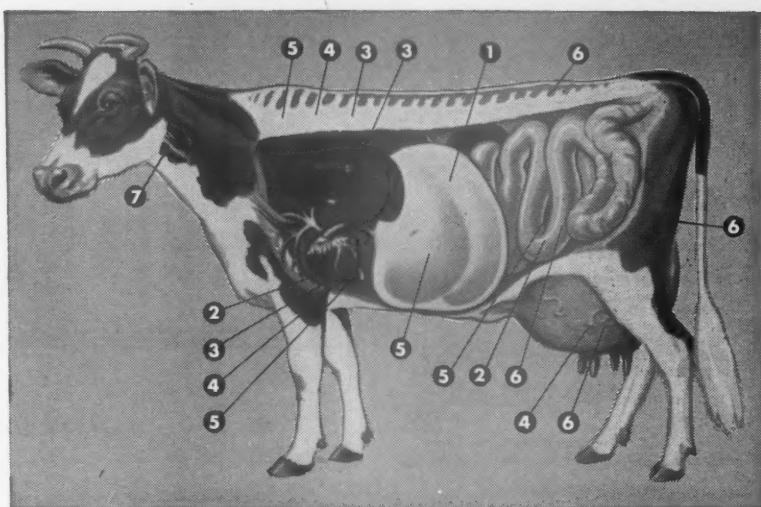
## U. S. SHEEPMEAN ARRIVE IN AUSTRALIA

The many friends of G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado, and H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota, will be glad to know they arrived safely at Sydney, Australia, by air, on October 14th, and were immediately asked for news about sheep affairs in the U.S.A. According to reports of the interview, they handled the commitment in their usual capable manner. Mrs. Winder and Mrs. Devereaux are making the trip also.

### THE COVER



Our cover picture displays your convention city — historic Casper, Wyoming — from east to west. In the background are the "tank farm" and the Standard Oil Refinery, while Casper's downtown business district, located just east of the North Platte River, is upper right. This is a repeat performance for Casper in entertaining the National; the 75th annual gathering was held there in January, 1940. A good time will be had by all at this year's event; you won't want to miss it.



# Is HIDDEN HUNGER cutting your livestock profits?

Prevent it this easy, economical way with Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt

Often livestock are hungry, with the kind of hunger no amount of feed will satisfy. They hunger for salt and trace minerals — iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, and iodine.

These trace minerals are needed for efficient digestion and assimilation. They are needed for the enzyme, vitamin, and hormone functions of the body, the basic life activities, that convert feed nutrients into blood, bone, muscle, tissue, and milk.

It costs only a few cents more per animal per year to feed Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt. Your livestock will reward you in faster gains, lower feeding costs, bigger profits. Ask for Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt by name.

1 CHLORINE (from salt) is the active ingredient of hydrochloric acid needed to put proteins into digestible form.

2 SODIUM (from salt) helps in the digestion of fats and carbohydrates. Controls internal body pressures. Tones up the heart muscle.

3 IRON. Needed to make the red blood cells in the bone marrow that carry oxygen to the body cells. Also needed to promote a healthy active liver.

4 COPPER. Works with iron in the formation of hemoglobin or red blood cells in the bone marrow. Lack of copper can cause breeding failures.

5 COBALT. Stimulates the bone marrow where blood is made. Stimulates feed assimilation in the intestines.

6 MANGANESE. Needed for reproduction, big milk flow, and sound bone growth. Also needed for healthy condition in the intestines.

7 IODINE. Required for thyroxine in the thyroid gland which controls the entire activity of the animal body.



Trace Minerals help dairy cows give more milk. Breeding is easier and more certain. Calves are stronger. Help beef animals make faster gains. There is better use of feed nutrients. Gains are more economical.



Trace Minerals help hogs to farrow bigger litters . . . cut losses of sucking pigs. Growing pigs make faster gains. Help sheep give more wool. Fleece are heavier, more profitable. Ewes have less difficulty lambing.



### Make This Simple Test

Next to your regular salt supply, put a few pounds of Morton's Trace Mineralized Salt. You'll be surprised how your animals will go for the trace mineralized salt, showing their need for the small amounts of iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, and iodine it contains. Send for free booklet and folder.

MORTON SALT CO., Box 781, Chicago 90, Ill.



**MORTON'S**  
**Free Choice**  
**TRACE MINERALIZED SALT**  
For Healthier, Thriftier Livestock



## NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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O. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas  
T. J. Drumheller, Walla Walla, Washington  
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**Assistant Secretary**  
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Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado  
David Little, Emmett, Idaho  
Howard Doggett, Townsend, Montana  
E. R. Marvel, Battle Mountain, Nevada  
W. H. Steiner, Fossil, Oregon  
Joseph G. Trotter, Edgemont, South Dakota  
J. O. Mayfield, Juno, Texas  
Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah  
Milton Mercer, Prosser, Washington  
Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming

### Affiliated Organizations

**Arizona Wool Growers Association**  
14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix  
Kenneth P. Pickrell, President  
H. B. Embach, Secretary

**California Wool Growers Association**  
151 Mission Street, San Francisco  
Joseph Russ, Jr., President  
W. P. Wing, Secretary

**Colorado Wool Growers Association**  
4665 Lafayette, Denver  
Angus McIntosh, President  
Brett Gray, Jr., Secretary

**Idaho Wool Growers Association**  
P. O. Box 2598, Boise  
David Little, President  
M. C. Claar, Secretary

**Montana Wool Growers Association**  
515 Power Block Bldg., Helena,  
Wallace Ulmer, President  
Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

**Nevada Wool Growers Association**  
P. O. Box 1429, Reno  
E. R. Marvel, President  
John E. Humphrey, Secretary

**Oregon Wool Growers Association**  
P. O. Box 256, Pendleton  
W. H. Steiner, President  
Victor W. Johnson, Secretary

**Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association**  
Cactus Hotel Bldg., San Angelo  
J. C. Mayfield, President  
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

**Utah Wool Growers Association**  
361 Union Pacific Annex Bldg., Salt Lake City  
Don Clyde, President  
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

**Washington Wool Growers Association**  
110 East Chestnut Avenue, Yakima  
H. Stanley Coffin, President  
A. E. Lawson, Secretary

**Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association**  
Rapid City  
Joseph G. Trotter, President  
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

**Wyoming Wool Growers Association**  
McKinley  
Harold Josendal, President  
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

## CONTENTS ..

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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414 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

J. M. JONES

EDITORS

IRENE YOUNG

### CONVENTION

Let's Have a Working Convention

*By President Howard Vaughn..... 5*

Events for the 86th National..... 6

Events for the 22nd Auxiliary

Meeting ..... 7

Casper Welcomes You ..... 11

It's Easy to Get to Casper ..... 12

Hotel Reservation Blank ..... 14

Thirteen State Report on "Make It Yourself-With Wool" Contest

*By Betty Tanner, Wool Bureau..... 34*

Wool Sales at Home and Abroad..... 42

Army Policy on Wool Purchases..... 43

World Wool Situation Reviewed by International Group ..... 46

### SHEEP

Sales and Shows ..... 54

### MISCELLANEOUS

Feeders Set Up National Group..... 10

Senator Warren: The National's First Western President ..... 13

Sheep Markers Add Profit *By Jack F. Schinagl ..... 14*

Farmers and the 1950 Social Security Act—*By W. D. Embree, Jr. ..... 29*

Christmas Card Suggestion ..... 34

Statement of Ownership ..... 57

### REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

The Cutting Chute ..... 2

In Memoriam ..... 10

Sheepmen's Calendar ..... 10

State Presidents' Round Table ..... 24

Quiz for November ..... 30

Australian Sheep News ..... 31

The Auxiliaries ..... 50

Around the Range Country ..... 58

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# Let's Have A Working Convention

THE chief justification for the existence of the National Wool Growers Association is based on two quite disconnected activities:

First, to determine (through a meeting of minds of our members) by what specific practices our industry can be most useful to our country—assuming that if it is not useful to our country it can not long be useful to ourselves; and secondly, to present our decisions (through our officers and this magazine) to anyone who may be concerned, particularly to Government, so that our national resources which relate to sheep raising will always be efficiently used.

Now, I happen to believe that the specific items which may be currently important in that number one activity can best be determined by men who have had actual and successful experience in the growing of sheep. That is why I hereby appeal to every sheep raiser who reads these lines to come to the convention in Casper, Wyoming, December 5-8, and to engage in its discussion and decisions.

Of course, your officers have invited lamb buyers, wool buyers, railroad men, Government men, representatives of allied industries, both domestic and foreign, to join in our deliberations. That is because we want our discussion to be on the broadest possible basis, and we want our resolutions wherever possible to be correlated with the thinking of all whose interests are allied to ours. But we do not want any of our resolutions to be anything except the honest thinking of National Wool Growers Association members.

It seemed to me that last year's convention in Denver did an excellent job in the matter of its discussion and resolutions. But we can always do better. And our reputation as responsible spokesmen for our industry depends largely on the job we do at our convention. We do not want the National Wool Growers Association to act on the ideas of any small group of men anywhere. That is why we have set up a system of rotation to determine the chairmanship of our different committees. We have many well-educated, clear-thinking and experienced men in our membership. We want to use them all at the convention. We want every sheep owner in the United States to realize that the policies of the National Wool Growers Association are determined by its membership alone, and we want everybody else in the United States to realize that what our membership says about items affecting our industry is actually the best procedure for the whole country.

Among the questions that will require consideration at Casper are:

1. How can we best impress legislators with the fact which is so obvious to us that price controls on our industry will inevitably result in uneven distribution of meat and reduced production of sheep?
2. What can we do to help set up a basic public land law that will actually develop and stimulate use of the greatest amount of our food and fiber resources?
3. What should be our attitude toward the growing efforts of foreign countries to supply United States markets up to now served by United States products?
4. How can we best encourage and show our appreciation of the actions of public officials who really understand the value of our industry in national economy?
5. What recent technical developments should receive our particular attention?

Let's come to Casper prepared to set down the correct answers to these and other questions which will determine the future direction of our industry. Some of the factors which caused the recent unprecedented drop in sheep numbers have now disappeared. It is now predicted that 1950 will show a small but actual increase. It is no time now to allow new obstacles to interfere with the increased lamb meat and wool supplies that the country needs.

LET'S HAVE A WORKING CONVENTION!

—Howard Vaughn, President

# Events For The 86th National Convention

CASPER, WYOMING, DECEMBER 5-8, 1950

## Tuesday, December 5th

- 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates—Lobby, Henning Hotel.
- 2:00 P.M. Meeting of Council of Directors, American Wool Council—Game Room, Henning Hotel.
- 7:30 P.M. Executive Committee Meeting, National Wool Growers Association—Game Room, Henning Hotel.
- 9:00 P.M. Stockholders' Meeting, National Wool Growers Assn. Company — Game Room, Henning Hotel.
- 9:30 P.M. Meeting of All Committee Chairmen and Legislative Committee — Game Room, Henning Hotel.

## Wednesday, December 6th

- 8:30 A.M. Registration of Delegates—Lobby, Henning Hotel.
- 9:30 A.M. Opening of Convention—Rex Theatre. President Vaughn Presiding.
- 2:00 P.M. Committee Meetings, Open Sessions.
- 4:00 P.M. Committee Meetings, Executive Sessions.
- 8:00 P.M. Fashion Show, "Make It Yourself—With Wool" — Rex Theatre.

## Thursday, December 7th

- 9:30 A.M. Federal Land Session — Rex Theatre. Chandler Church of California, Chairman.
- 2:00 P.M. Wool Session — Rex Theatre. W. A. Denecke of Montana, Chairman.
- 6:45 P.M. Buffet Dinner and Dance — Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall.

## Friday, December 8th

- 9:30 A.M. Lamb Session — Rex Theatre. Angus McIntosh of Colorado, Chairman. Election of Officers.
- 1:00 P.M. Luncheon and Final Meeting, Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association — Game Room, Henning Hotel.

## COME AND HEAR THESE SPEAKERS! THEY'LL HAVE SOMETHING INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT TO SAY TO YOU.

- Howard Vaughn, President, National Wool Growers Association.
- Dr. J. A. Hill, Dean-Emeritus and Vice President, University of Wyoming.
- John H. Breckenridge, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association.
- Honorable Frank A. Barrett, Congressman from the State of Wyoming.
- P. M. Jarvis, Vice President, Swift and Company.
- Vernon Metcalf, Consultant, Nevada Wool Growers Association.
- Reginald G. Lund, Chairman, International Wool Secretariat, London.
- F. E. Ackerman, Chairman, Executive Committee, The Wool Bureau, Inc.
- Louis A. Rozzoni, Chairman, National Livestock Committee, American Farm Bureau Federation.
- Garvey Haydon, Lamb Department, Armour and Company.
- J. M. Jones, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association.
- E. E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary, National Wool Growers Association.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS: P. M. Cooper, Vice President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

WOOL: Robert W. Lockett, Vice President, Arizona Wool Growers Association.

LAMB: Russell Brown, Second Vice President, Washington Wool Growers Association.

FORESTRY: Don Clyde, President, Utah Wool Growers Association.

PUBLIC LANDS: John Noh, Vice President, Idaho Wool Growers Association.

TRANSPORTATION: Edwin S. Mayer, Past President, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

PREDATORY ANIMAL: B. H. Stringham, Past President, Utah Wool Growers Association.

NOMINATING: Joseph G. Trotter, President, Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association.

BUDGET: W. H. Steiwer, President, Oregon Wool Growers Association.

All committees will hold open sessions Wednesday, December 6th at 2:00 p.m. to listen to recommendations or proposals for resolutions from anyone interested. At 4:00 p.m. they will go into executive session and begin preparation of reports to the convention.

It is urged that everyone attend the open session of the committee or committees in which he is particularly interested.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## EVENTS FOR THE 22nd ANNUAL CONVENTION WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, HENNING HOTEL, CASPER, WYOMING DECEMBER 5-8, 1950

### Tuesday, December 5th

1:00 to 5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates — Lobby, Henning Hotel.

3:00 to 5:00 P.M. "Get Acquainted Tea" and Reception — Women's Club House.

6:30 P.M. Executive Dinner — Empire Room, Henning Hotel.

### Wednesday, December 6th

8:30 A.M. Registration of Delegates — Lobby, Henning Hotel.

10:00 A.M. Joint Meeting with National Wool Growers Association — Rex Theatre.

P.M. Committee meetings if called by President or Chairmen.

5:00 P.M. Dinner for Style Show Contestants, Chaperones, National Officers and State Presidents — Crystal Room, Gladstone Hotel. Armour and Company, Hosts.

8:00 P.M. National Style Revue — Rex Theatre.

### Thursday, December 7th

9:00 A.M. Breakfast for Contestants — Empire Room, Henning Hotel.

12:00 Noon. Ladies' Luncheon — Crystal Room, Gladstone Hotel. Special Guests: National Fashion Show Contestants.

"Queen of the Woolies" Style Revue.

Business Meeting: Mrs. Clell Lung, presiding. Report of Committees and Election of Officers.

6:45 P.M. Buffet-Dinner and Dance — V.F.W. Hall.

### Friday, December 8th

10:00 A.M. Brunch — Palomino Room, Townsend Hotel. Installation of Officers.

# Your Federal Land Problem

ANOTHER year has almost passed since the holding of the 85th Annual Convention of your Association and again on December 5 through 8, 1950, the industry will meet in convention to review accomplishments, problems and direct future policy.

The Platform and Program of the Association in December, 1949, said, in part, concerning the administration of Federal land grazing: "We urge that the National Wool Growers Association cooperate with the American National Live Stock Association in attempting to work out a comprehensive range regulation program which would apply uniformly on both forest and grazing district lands . . ."

The reason, of course, for the above resolution was the recommendation of the Hoover Commission, in reorganizing the executive branch of our Government, that the agencies dealing with public lands be consolidated under one bureau.

In the August, 1950, issue, (page 5) of the National Wool Grower, the necessity for a uniform law governing the administration of Federal land grazing was discussed, and it was pointed out that because of the differences in philosophy, programs and policies of the agencies now administering grazing on the Federal lands, the only sound approach "is to work out a sensible and reasonable range code by legislation which will channel the administration of grazing land and that will apply effectively to all Federal land."

The request of the 85th Convention has been followed. Your Committee is ready to report its suggestions to you, to our friends in Congress, to interested organizations, Government agencies and to the public.

Uppermost in the minds of the Committee at all times has been this goal: "To provide for the orderly use, improvement and development of the public lands and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range." More explicitly stated, the committee's main object has been to provide as fair and equitable landlord-tenant relationship as possible with the Government as the landlord and the permittee or licensee as the tenant; to establish the principles necessary for the carrying out of these relations without tying the hands of the Government in avoiding injury to the lands or the right to put them to other uses; and at the same time to give the permittee or licensee the

stability necessary, as a result of his required investments, to produce the food and fiber for our country, maintain the local economies of the region and utilize the natural resources to the best possible advantage.

These suggestions of the committee provide: for establishing of preferences not to exceed ten years and renewals thereof;

## EXPLANATION OF SUGGESTIONS FOR AN ACT TO GOVERN PUBLIC LAND GRAZING

Forty-five years' experience in grazing domestic livestock on national forests and fifteen years of such experience on Federal grazing districts have educated the stockmen users of such lands in the relative merits of two different theories of administration.

There is a widespread feeling among all range stockmen that the time is now right for Congress to exercise its prerogative and enact legislation which will define and, as nearly as practical, unify the rules governing all grazing on public lands.

To that end, a voluntary committee of 25 stockmen has been working for the past six months to assemble suggestions for such legislation. Before submitting them to Congress, however, the Committee is desirous of having the widest publicity on its endeavors and to get the reaction and advice and help of as many users of such lands as possible; hence the "Suggestions" (outlined here).

Some of them are taken from the Act of April 24, 1950, known as the "Granger Act," and still more from the Act of June 28, 1934, known as "The Taylor Act" and from the Rules and Regulations which now govern the interpretation of those acts.

It is confidently believed that the need for such an act is now generally conceded, and it is the duty of all who have the best interests of this great national resource to contribute their advice and help in getting such legislation. Your help will be appreciated.

—Stockmen's Grazing Committee

for the utilization of Federal lands for grazing if the permittee or licensee meets the standards of commensurability and dependency of land and water established by the Government; for the right of the permittee or licensee to a transfer of base property; for the establishment of national and state advisory boards in addition to those now provided by law; for the encouragement of the permittee or licensee to promote, from his own funds, the construction and maintenance of drift fences, range water facilities, range reseeding projects, range management practices and other improvements upon the public lands.

The suggestions also provide for the payment of an annual grazing fee for grazing privileges on public lands as determined reasonable after proper study has been made by Government agencies, taking into account the investment required in base properties and the requirements of the local economies of the various regions.

The suggestions specifically provide that nothing in the proposal shall restrict the right to hunt or fish or the use of the areas for recreational or other authorized purposes; nor restrict requisition, granting or use of permits or rights-of-way, nor affect any of the laws applicable to mining; nor do the suggestions restrict the States from enforcing any and all statute; nor limit the power and authority of the United States.

The suggestions specifically provide that, "nothing herein shall be construed as limiting or restricting any right, title or interest of the United States in any land or resource thereof."

The Secretary (Government officer in charge) under these suggestions, "shall make rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of the Act." The power of the Secretary is not limited in discontinuing grazing for the purpose of preventing injury to the land or, after public hearing, to change the use of the land to recreation or any other authorized use.

However, whenever "a change of use of public lands shall be made from grazing to some other use . . . persons holding grazing permits or licenses . . . whose grazing licenses or permits have been or will be canceled . . . shall be compensated to the extent that such change of use . . . may damage the value of the grazing unit . . ."

Also the "Secretary shall provide for appeals in accordance with recognized judicial principles from the orders and decisions of all subordinate officials, and appeals from the Secretary's decisions may be taken to the United States Court of Appeals in the circuit where such controversy arose."

That there will be changes and adjustments in the above suggestions after the

industry has had the benefit of the thinking of more of the present users of the range, our friends in Congress, interested organizations and Government agencies, is expected. It is hoped, however, that serious consideration will be given the efforts of the Stockmen's Grazing Committee, so that an effective program may be developed.—J. M. Jones

## Army Asks for 30 Million Pounds of Wool

THE Army on October 20th asked the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase 30 million pounds of raw wool, clean basis, to meet part of its emergency requirements for all the armed services.

This is the first installment of the purchase of 100 million pounds of raw wool, wool garments, fabrics and knitting yarn authorized by the O'Mahoney amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations Act. The balance of the purchase will probably be made in the form of wool clothing, according to the Army statement.

H. E. Reed, director of the Livestock Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, wired the Wool Grower on October 25th that he was unable to say how long it would take to develop plans for the foreign wool purchase. The CCC plans, the Army revealed, to make this purchase in an orderly fashion "and in doing so to cooperate through normal trade channels with the purpose of avoiding disruption of the market as fully as possible."

The full text of the Army release on this purchase is:

"The Department of the Army announced that it is requesting Commodity Credit Corporation to buy 30 million pounds of raw wool, clean basis, for the purpose of meeting a part of the emergency requirements of all the armed services. This action is a first step pursuant to the authority contained in the recent Supplemental Appropriations Act, Public Law 843, 81st Congress, for the purchase of 100 million pounds of raw wool, woolen garments, fabrics and knitting yarns.

"Details of the balance of the program for the emergency reserve have not yet been approved but every effort is being made to expedite approval in order that the trade may be informed at the earliest possible date. It is expected that the balance of the program will be largely in the form of wool cloth. It is understood that CCC plans to make the purchases of raw wool in an orderly fashion, and in doing

so, to cooperate through normal trade channels with the purpose of avoiding disruption of the market as fully as possible."

The current purchase, according to reports, is to be wool ranging from 40's to 64's, but the quantity of each grade is not yet determined. That it will be all foreign wool is indicated in Mr. Reed's wire and such a conclusion is also borne out by the fact that there are not sufficient domestic supplies to fill the order, which is estimated amounts to one month's wool consumption here.

Just how the purchase will be handled abroad has not yet been officially revealed. For some weeks past trade papers have been reporting that our country was negotiating with the United Kingdom and Dominion officials on the matter. One statement circulated earlier was that our Government was trying to set up a world wool pool and have all the wool produced allocated to various countries by agreement. This was denied by the State Department on October 14th. They declared that no arrangement was under discussion that would modify in any manner the way in which wool is procured by United States private trade to meet the demand for current military and civilian use.

One plan said to be under consideration in the talks between our Government and officials of foreign wool producing countries, principally Australia and New Zealand, is that of pre-emptive buying by the United States in foreign auctions. Such a plan would give our country the right to select a certain quantity of wool for the United States stockpile. The bales marked for us would be set aside, that is they would not go through the auctions. The cost of the wool to the United States would be the average price paid in the auction for the grades of wool reserved by the United States. For the balance of the wool needed by the United States, American buyers would compete in the auction in the regular manner.

While it is believed that some form of agreement has been reached on pre-emptive buying by the United States, the continued exchange of telegrams between officials of the countries concerned late in the month indicated that some of the details, at least, had not yet been settled.

The thought is advanced that the reason why our country has requested a fixed quantity of wool be set aside for our military stockpile and the reason it will probably be granted is that we are the leaders in the general defense program.

The CCC, it is understood, has called leading wool handlers to Washington to help in working out this purchase program. The actual purchase of the 30 million pounds of wool will probably be made over a period of several months and the completion of the entire stockpile authorized (100 million pounds) may take several years, a late report states.

## Freight Rate Items

The National Wool Growers Association has joined in a petition asking that the Interstate Commerce Commission investigate the greatly increased charges for loading and unloading, feeding and watering livestock, set up by the railroads, and for a suspension of such charges until the investigation is made.

The petition filed on October 12, 1950, cites facts showing that the proposed increases, which exceed by 80.72 percent the present charges for such service, are unjust, unreasonable and unlawful.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, on October 2, 1950, denied the petition requesting them to "cite the railroads to show cause why they should not immediately reduce their rates on edible livestock." The National Wool Growers Association was a party, along with the American National Live Stock Association and others, to the petition, which was based on the Commission's warning in its decision in *Ex Parte 168* that the freight rate increases would tend to turn traffic into other types of transportation or suppress it and thereby cut the railroads' revenues. Such a situation, the petition claimed, had arisen and the railroads were declared to be pricing themselves out of the market. The Commission held that the representations were not sufficient to warrant the issuance of the order requested. A formal complaint will be necessary if the matter is carried further.

On October 11th the Commission ordered motor carriers (trucks) to cancel, by December 1, 1950, the reduced rates that have been in effect since April 1, 1950, on wool and mohair, in the grease, from points in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, to Denver, Colorado; Chicago, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. The railroads opposed the reductions, and the Commission held they were not shown to be just and reasonable.

• • •

Petition was also filed on October 25, 1950, with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for investigation and hearings on the amounts of feed to be given livestock in transit. The railroads propose that livestock "shall be fed in accordance with instructions, if any, from owner or attendant in charge, but regardless of instructions shall be properly fed and watered as required by sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States" (28-Hour Law).

Filed for the National Wool Growers Association, American National Livestock Association and other groups, the petition claims that since no definition or guide of the term "properly" is given, the proposed schedule, if allowed to become effective, will subject livestock shippers to "the varying judgments and whims of third parties who perform the feeding and watering of such livestock as to what constitutes 'properly fed and watered,'" even though they furnish instructions as to the kind and amount of feed they want their livestock to receive.

The USDA, which administers the 28-Hour Law, issued instructions on what constitutes proper feeding under the law originally on April 23, 1919. These instructions were adjusted by the USDA to meet changes in conditions following conferences held February 25-26, 1949, in Chicago, Illinois, on which agreement was reached by all parties of interest. The conference was attended by representatives of the Association of American Railroads, certain individual railroad lines, stockyards, feed yards, packers and shippers. The new regulations became effective November 22, 1949.

"The rail carriers have failed and refused," the petition recites, "to comply with their commitments to both the livestock producers and the Department and publish the revised instructions of the Department in their rate and other governing tariffs," so the I.C.C. is asked to make an investigation.

## Feeders Set Up National Group

FIFTY-SEVEN leaders of the lamb feeding industry of the U.S.A. and owners of more than half a million lambs organized the National Lamb Feeders Association—the first of its kind—at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel in Denver on October 27, 1950.

J. C. Petersen of Spencer, Iowa, was made first president of the group. Vice president is Paul Blood of Morrill, Nebraska, president of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association, and John O'Connor of Kansas City, Missouri, is secretary; R. J. Rich of Washington, Illinois, treasurer.

Objectives of the group are: To look after the problems of the lamb feeding industry as a whole; to keep all members and associated groups informed of current organization activities through the publication of The National Lamb Feeder; to cooperate with other livestock organizations on mutual problems; to cooperate with the National Live Stock and Meat Board in promoting the use of lamb; to maintain a constant survey for new outlets and new markets for lamb and its by-products; to work for a uniform system of

## SHEEPMEAN'S CALENDAR

### Conventions and Meetings

November 9-11: Washington Wool Growers Association, Yakima, Washington.

November 12-14: Idaho Wool Growers Association, Pocatello, Idaho.

November 20-22: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Ft. Worth, Texas.

November 27-28: Colorado Wool Growers Association, Denver, Colorado.

November 28-30: Montana Wool Growers Association, Billings, Montana.

December 4: Business Meeting, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Casper, Wyoming.

December 5-8: National Wool Growers Association, Casper, Wyoming.

January 8-10, 1951: American National Livestock Association, San Francisco, California.

### Shows

November 11-15: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 13: Columbia-Suffolk Sheep Sales, Ogden, Utah.

November 25-December 2: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

January 12-20, 1951: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 12-20, 1951: National Western Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 26-February 4, 1951: Southwestern Exposition and Fat Show Show, Ft. Worth, Texas.

interstate sanitary regulations.

President Petersen said he would ask the National Wool Growers Association to appoint a committee to work with one from the new feeders' group on common problems.

Directors of the National Lamb Feeders Association are: William Ledingham of Lyman, Nebraska; James E. Mills of Del Rio, Texas; Elmer Wagner of Lamar, Colorado; Bill Farr of Greeley, Colorado; Harold Palmer of Keota, Iowa; J. Burton Tuttle of Syracuse, Kansas; Robert Burbank of Brawley, California; Perry Holley of Ogden, Utah; Otis Wall of Indianapolis, Indiana; Nels Bach of Sydne, Montana; Ludwig Ruehl of Granger, Washington; Roger Smith of Worland, Wyoming; Lloyd Lindsey of Dalton, Michigan; Seth Patterson of Kansas City, Missouri; and Franklin Bond of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

## In Memoriam

### ODMUND JOSENDAL

ODMUND Josendal, father of the Wyoming Association's capable president, Harold Josendal, and one of the State's most successful and best known sheepmen, died at Casper on October 8th. While Mr. Josendal had been seriously ill and confined to the Natrona County Memorial Hospital for several months, his death came as a severe shock to his many friends throughout Wyoming.

For 35 years Mr. Josendal had been a most interested and active member of the Wyoming sheepmen's organization—an interest which continued even though he sold his sheep holdings several years ago to his son, Harold. And during all of his years he built up a reputation as a good sheep operator, a sound citizen, and won the high regard of all who knew him.

### ALBERT S. GOSS

Albert S. Goss, 68, master of the National Grange, died in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Wednesday night, October 25, 1950. His death, attributed to a heart attack, came a few minutes after he had addressed the New York Herald Tribune forum.

### LORIN H. TRYON

Lorin H. Tryon, 58, president of E. H. Tryon, Inc., wool handlers, died of heart attack in Klamath Falls, Oregon, while on a motor trip with his wife. Mr. Tryon was vice president of the National Wool Trade Association and secretary-treasurer of the Western Wool Handlers Association. Funeral services were held in San Francisco on October 20th.

# Casper Welcomes You!

WOOL growers from all over the United States will convene in Casper, Wyoming, December 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th for their 1950 convention.

Casper, the Hub of Wyoming and the Oil Capital of the Rockies, is also the center of one of the largest wool shipping districts in the United States. Natrona County, of which Casper is the county seat, ranks second in wool production in the United States.

Situated 65 miles east of the geographical center of the State and 20 miles west of the population center, Casper is served by four broad smooth highways. Highways 20, 26, 87, and 220 pass through Casper. Each year thousands of tourists stop here on their way to Yellowstone and Teton National Parks.

Casper has an altitude of 5,123 feet and a mean annual temperature of 47 degrees F. The annual precipitation is 14.58 inches.

Two daily newspapers (morning and evening) provide thorough coverage of international, national and local events. And two radio stations bring the American Broadcasting Company and Mutual Network programs, as well as up-to-the-minute news coverage and special events coverage, to the listeners of central Wyoming.

What Sunset and Vine is to Hollywood, Second and Center is to Casper. Around this focal point is situated Casper's splendid retail, hotel and financial district.

Construction during the past few years has expanded Casper into a beautiful, modern city of 23,543 population and a metropolitan area of about 30,000. But Casper still keeps the same tradition of "Western Hospitality" as it did in the days of the Old West.

Its busy streets echo the tramp of cowboy boots, an occasional cowpoke rides his cayuse down the main thoroughfares, sheepherders take their faithful dogs on shopping tours, and tough range hardened hands mingle with the cosmopolitan oil workers.

In Casper there is much to see and enjoy.



One of the three ski slopes on Casper Mountain: two of them are serviced by tows.

Casper Mountain, rising 8,500 feet in the air south of Casper, is an easy 20-minute drive on a paved road from the heart of the city. It features Garden Falls on the lower slope and Casper Mountain Park on the summit. Both provide unsurpassed beauty for hiking, picnics, and relaxation in the summertime. During the winter hundreds of ski enthusiasts are attracted to its three ski runs, two of which are served directly by lifts.

Four dams southwest of Casper store water for irrigation or provide power as a part of the great Missouri River Basin development program in this area. Pathfinder Dam, the first of the four to be built was completed in 1909. It is the largest masonry dam in the United States.

Thirteen miles southwest of Casper stands the famous delapidated Goose Egg

Ranch house. The historic mansion was made famous by the exchange of babies in Owen Wister's novel, *The Virginian*.

The livestock industry in central Wyoming is second only to the oil industry. Three large refineries operate around the clock processing black gold that's piped into Casper from all directions. More than 200 oil service companies have offices in Casper.

For more than 20 years one of the largest range ram sales in the country has been held in Casper. Dates of this year's sale were September 19th and 20th.

To wool growers, a special invitation is extended to come and enjoy all the attractions that Casper offers. Everything possible will be done to make your visit a pleasant and memorable one.

—Casper Chamber of Commerce

# It's Easy To Get To Casper!

No matter where you live—east, west, north or south—your convention city, Casper, Wyoming, is easily accessible. It is well served by air, rail and the best of highways.

The schedules listed below will give you a few suggestions on transportation to Casper. If you are coming via air or rail, we would suggest that you consult travel agents in your territory for further information and make your reservations at once. The examples below are printed for information only and, of course, some of the schedules are subject to possible change by December 1st.

## VIA AIR

### WESTERN AIR LINES

#### NORTHBOUND Read Down

Flight	#50	#54	#52	Flight	#53	#55	#51
7:00 A.M.	1:45 P.M.	7:30 P.M.	LV.	Denver	AR.	12:28 P.M.	5:23 P.M.
7:45 A.M.		8:15 P.M.	AR.	Cheyenne	LV.	11:44 A.M.	11:01 P.M.
7:48 A.M.		8:18 P.M.	LV.	Cheyenne	AR.	11:41 A.M.	10:17 P.M.
8:48 A.M.	3:23 P.M.	9:31 P.M.	AR.	Casper	LV.	10:35 A.M.	10:14 P.M.
8:58 A.M.		9:41 P.M.	LV.	Casper	AR.	10:25 A.M.	3:53 P.M.
9:57 A.M.		10:40 P.M.	AR.	Sheridan	LV.	9:28 A.M.	9:08 P.M.
10:02 A.M.		10:50 P.M.	LV.	Sheridan	AR.	9:23 A.M.	8:58 P.M.
10:51 A.M.		11:34 P.M.	AR.	Billings	LV.	8:38 A.M.	7:50 P.M.

NOTE: Excellent air and rail connections can be made at Denver to and from the south, east and west; and at Billings to and from the Pacific Northwest, Montana points, and the Dakotas.

**FOR DELEGATES WHO USE THEIR OWN AIRPLANE:** You are invited to use the airport facilities at Casper. This airport boasts more hangar space than any other airport in Wyoming; also has two air service operators waiting to serve you on arrival and Government licensed mechanics.

#### SOUTHBOUND Read Up

Flight	#53	#55	#51
7:05 A.M.	LV.	Phoenix	AR.
8:21 A.M.	LV.	Flagstaff	12:30 A.M.
11:10 A.M.	LV.	Durango	LV. 11:20 P.M.
12:48 P.M.	LV.	Grand Junction	LV. 8:37 P.M.
2:26 P.M.	LV.	Provo	LV. 6:47 P.M.
2:51 P.M.	AR.	Salt Lake City	LV. 5:05 P.M.

### FRONTIER AIR LINES

#### Read Down

Flight	7:05 A.M.	LV.	Phoenix	AR.	12:30 A.M.
8:21 A.M.	LV.	Flagstaff	LV.	11:20 P.M.	
11:10 A.M.	LV.	Durango	LV.	8:37 P.M.	
12:48 P.M.	LV.	Grand Junction	LV. 6:47 P.M.		
2:26 P.M.	LV.	Provo	LV. 5:05 P.M.		
2:51 P.M.	AR.	Salt Lake City	LV. 4:37 P.M.		

#### Read Up

Flight	LV.	Phoenix	AR.	12:30 A.M.
7:05 A.M.	LV.	Phoenix	AR.	12:30 A.M.
8:21 A.M.	LV.	Flagstaff	LV.	11:20 P.M.
11:10 A.M.	LV.	Durango	LV.	8:37 P.M.
12:48 P.M.	LV.	Grand Junction	LV. 6:47 P.M.	
2:26 P.M.	LV.	Provo	LV. 5:05 P.M.	
2:51 P.M.	AR.	Salt Lake City	LV. 4:37 P.M.	

## VIA RAIL

### BURLINGTON LINES

#### Read Down

#### Read Up

2:00 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	LV.	Dallas	AR.	7:15 A.M.	6:55 P.M.
2:45 P.M.	10:10 P.M.	AR.	Ft. Worth	LV.	6:20 A.M.	6:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	10:35 P.M.	LV.	Ft. Worth	AR.	6:00 A.M.	5:40 P.M.
7:30 A.M.	8:25 P.M.	AR.	Denver	LV.	*12:30 P.M.	7:10 P.M.
9:50 P.M.	LV.	Denver	AR.	LV.	7:25 A.M.	
7:59 A.M.	AR.	Casper	LV.	LV.	10:15 P.M.	
1:00 P.M.	LV.	Billings	AR.	LV.	5:25 P.M.	
9:45 P.M.	AR.	Casper	LV.	LV.	8:25 A.M.	
12:45 P.M.	LV.	Chicago	AR.	LV.	8:45 P.M.	
10:20 P.M.	LV.	Omaha	AR.	LV.	8:55 A.M.	
12:05 A.M.	LV.	Lincoln	AR.	LV.	7:00 A.M.	
1:45 P.M.	AR.	Casper	LV.	LV.	3:15 P.M.	

\*Texas Zephyr

### UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

(Via Rawlins, Wyoming and Convenient Connecting Motor Coach Service)

#### (From the Northwest)

#### EASTBOUND Read Down

Flight	#106	#12	Read Up
5:30 P.M.	8:10 A.M.	LV.	Portland
9:35 P.M.	1:25 P.M.	LV.	Pendleton
5:00 A.M.	10:35 P.M.	LV.	Boise
8:45 A.M.	3:55 A.M.	LV.	Pocatello
1:25 P.M.	10:55 A.M.	LV.	Green River
3:39 P.M.	1:25 P.M.	AR.	Rawlins**

#### WESTBOUND Read Up

Flight	#3-11	#37-17	Read Down
5:30 P.M.	8:10 A.M.	LV.	Portland
9:35 P.M.	1:25 P.M.	LV.	Pendleton
5:00 A.M.	10:35 P.M.	LV.	Boise
8:45 A.M.	3:55 A.M.	LV.	Pocatello
1:25 P.M.	10:55 A.M.	LV.	Green River
3:39 P.M.	1:25 P.M.	AR.	Rawlins**

#### (From Northern California)

Flight	#102	#28	Read Up
5:00 P.M.	11:00 A.M.	LV.	San Francisco
7:20 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	LV.	Sacramento
11:52 P.M.	6:40 P.M.	LV.	Reno
9:55 A.M.	6:45 A.M.	LV.	Ogden (UP)
3:24 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	AR.	Rawlins**

#### #3-27

#### #37-23

Flight	#3-27	#37-23	Read Down
5:00 P.M.	12:01 P.M.	LV.	Los Angeles
11:55 P.M.	7:40 P.M.	LV.	Las Vegas
8:50 A.M.	6:20 A.M.	LV.	Salt Lake
9:45 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	LV.	Ogden
3:19 P.M.	1:55 P.M.	AR.	Rawlins**

#### (From Southern California)

Flight	#104	#2	#3	#37	Read Up
5:00 P.M.	12:01 P.M.	LV.	Los Angeles	4:00 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
11:55 P.M.	7:40 P.M.	LV.	Las Vegas	7:50 A.M.	8:45 P.M.
8:50 A.M.	6:20 A.M.	LV.	Salt Lake	10:45 P.M.	8:00 A.M.
9:45 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	LV.	Ogden	9:25 P.M.	6:15 A.M.
3:19 P.M.	1:55 P.M.	AR.	Rawlins**	2:30 P.M.	11:45 P.M.

#### \*\*MOTOR COACH CONNECTION AT RAWLINS, WYO. TO CASPER, WYO.

Flight	LV.	Casper	AR.	Rawlins	Read Up
11:15 A.M.	LV.	Casper	AR.	Rawlins	11:15 A.M. or 7:45 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	LV.	Casper	AR.	Rawlins	2:00 P.M. or 10:25 P.M.



President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States and President F. E. Warren of the National Wool Growers Association discussing range conditions near Cheyenne, Wyoming, May 30, 1903.

### Sen. Warren, the Nat'l's First Western President

THE National Wool Growers Association yesterday held a one-day convention, during which the association was reorganized into a society that contemplates embracing every wool grower, large and small, throughout the country." This was the opening sentence of the account of the first far western meeting of the National Wool Growers Association carried by the Salt Lake Herald, Sunday, January 20, 1901.

At that one-day meeting on January 19, 1901, between six and seven hundred sheepmen adopted a brand new constitution and elected the Hon. Francis E. Warren, U. S. Senator from Wyoming, as the first far western president of the National Association. He succeeded the late Judge William Lawrence of Ohio, a member of Congress, (39th through 44th session), and the first Comptroller of the United States Treasury. Eminently fitted to follow Judge Lawrence, who had served from 1893 until his death at the age of 80 on May 8, 1899, was Senator Warren. He had been governor of the territory of Wyoming and its first State governor before he entered the Senate in 1890. He was a member of that body from 1890 to 1893 and again from 1895 until his death in 1929.

A practical sheepman—founder of the Warren Livestock Company which has contributed greatly to the advancement of profitable sheep husbandry through experimental work in cooperation with the University of Wyoming—as well as a statesman, Senator Warren talked to the Asso-

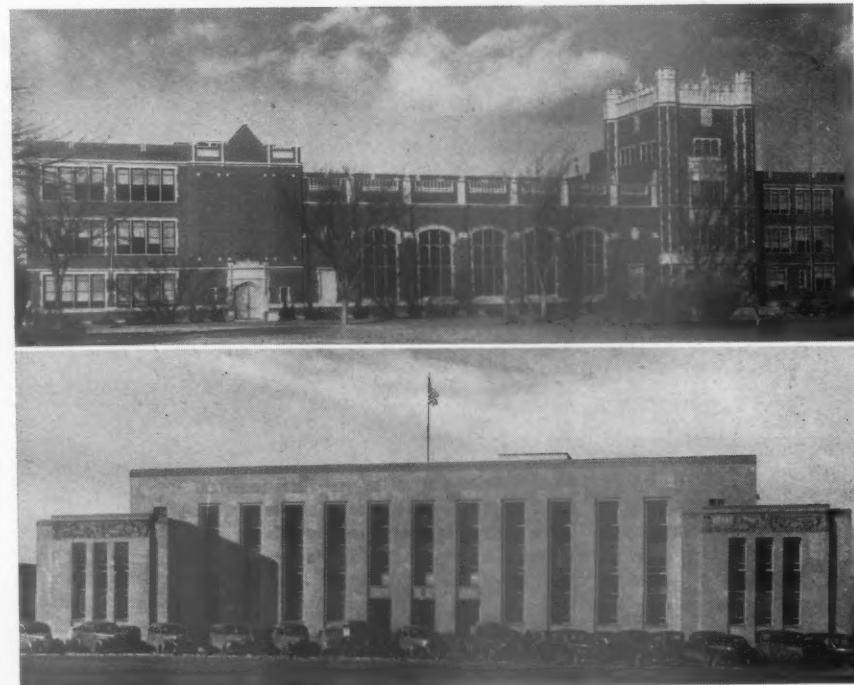
ciation members about practical sheep affairs in his presidential addresses at conventions. For example, on January 17, 1903, at the annual meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, he made this statement:

"We seem to have become a mutton-eating nation during the past two decades. I remember, some twenty years ago, when even at that time I was extensively interested in sheep, we were permitting our old ewes to die on the range, as of little or no value, and we were allowing our wethers to become aged, and taking them to mining camps and grading camps, and selling them for whatever we could get. There was no market at Omaha, and scarcely one at Chicago. The demand was very limited. In fact, at that time there was scarcely any mutton market to which any considerable quantity of sheep could be shipped west of Buffalo, New York. All of the markets we have today—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Denver—all of these have grown up since that time. Finally, becoming desperate at the loss occasioned by permitting the sheep to die on the range, I conceived the idea of shipping to Chicago, and of trying to help build up a market at that place. Of course, there was a market there for the local sup-

ply, but there was no such thing as shipments by trainloads. We were compelled to stop outside of the city, and ship in one or two cars at a time—the market would not at any time take more than three cars in one shipment. From our country we were compelled to ship in single-deck cars, and we were charged the same freight rates as for cattle. A sheepman was looked upon as one who might be permitted to live if he promised to go out of sheep and go into the cattle business.

"I asked the railroad company the privilege of buying lumber and putting it into the cars to make double decks, fastening it with screws so that the cars would not be defaced, and then taking out the lumber and putting up the screwholes in good shape, offering to pay the same freight rates as on cattle, and also ten dollars per day for any delay in thus preparing the cars. The general freight agent of the Union Pacific laughed at me when I made this proposition. He said: 'What's the use of your butting your head against a stone wall? Nobody eats mutton, and we shall not extend any privileges to sheepmen.' He added: 'Warren, you are a good fellow but you ought to be in the cattle

## Civic Pride In Casper



Top, the Natrona County High School, constructed in the twenties at a cost of a million dollars, and one of the finest in the country today. Lower picture, the beautiful building which houses the Casper and Natrona County governments.

business, instead of in the sheep business. I will tell you what we will do with you. We will let you have a single-deck car at the same price, but we won't make you pay the freight in advance. We will make everybody else pay their freight in advance, because the sheep they ship won't pay the freight."

"I said to him in reply: 'Let me tell you something; I will live to see the day when you will give favors to the sheepmen. I will live to see the day when you will come to them, hat in hand, and ask them to ship over your road, and you will furnish them with double-deck cars, longer and larger and better than any cars now in use in this country."

Senator Warren headed the National Association for seven years, 1901 to 1908, one in a long line of eminent leaders of the American sheep industry and its national organization.

## Sheep Markers Add Profit

By JACK F. SCHINAGL

WHAT does a crayon have to do with the profitable and economical operation of a sheep ranch? Several "big-time" sheepmen in Natrona County, Wyoming, say, "Plenty!"

Producing wool and lambs in western range country, or even in the Middle West, requires a system of breeding and lambing that will maintain a fair profit and require less labor. According to the experts, marking ewes as they are bred, then branding them at weekly or 10-day intervals, and separating these ewes into small drop herds at lambing time will insure that profit and make economical use of labor.

For profit-making, the big-time operators point out that an 85 percent lamb crop is essential. This, of course, means that

every effort must be made to increase the lamb crop.

How? An adequate number of bucks in vigorous condition should be placed with the ewes; ewes must not be too fat but should be gaining rather than losing weight; bucks should be rotated. For example, if 25 bucks are placed with 1,000 ewes for several days, they should be removed then, fed grain for several days, and returned to a new herd.

Time of breeding in the fall will depend on when the lambs are wanted in the spring — weather conditions that normally exist during the spring months will pretty well determine that want unless sheds are available to protect newly born lambs. Sheds, of course, are expensive pieces of equipment, but if a systematized breed-

### HOTEL RESERVATION APPLICATION

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CASPER, WYOMING

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DECEMBER 6, 7, 8 — General Convention Sessions.

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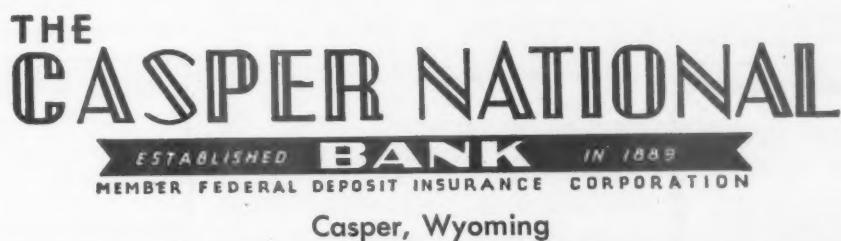
**NOTE:** Due to the size of this convention, delegates will be housed in Casper's three first-class hotels, the Henning, Gladstone, and Townsend. All three are conveniently located at one intersection and close to convention activities. Modern Motor Courts are also available for those driving or desiring these accommodations.

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WOOL GROWERS

1889

1950



ing program is adopted so only small drop herds and bunches of lambs need be accommodated at one time, fewer sheds are required and feed bills are spread more evenly.

So, with these dollar-and-cent goals in mind, the crayon marking of ewes becomes a "must." And here's how it works. Each buck is equipped with a harness that accommodates a colored block of chalk on the underside of the gear. Each ewe that is bred will be marked with the selected color.

For example, one successful Natrona County sheep rancher who runs 5,000 breeding ewes starts his breeding season by selecting 2,100 ewes for his lead herd. He places 35 bucks with this band for 10 days. At the end of this period, approximately 1,400 ewes will have been bred and marked. They are cut out and branded with a durable paint. Then, the remaining 700 unbred ewes are placed with 1,400 open ewes to make up the second drop herd.

After a 5-day waiting period, 35 fresh bucks are placed in this second herd. Their harnesses are equipped with a different colored chalk. Again, these bucks are allowed to remain in the herd for 10 days.

Marked ewes are cut out and paint-branded with a color different from the lead herd.

Ewes which have not been marked in the second round are placed in a third herd with all other unbred ewes. After another 5-day refresher period for the bucks, all of the bucks are turned into this last or tail-end drop herd of unbred ewes and allowed to remain until all receptive ewes are bred. The marked ewes are paint-branded with still another color, while any unbred ewes are given any optional special branding and either sold at a desirable market time or given special attention the following year.

The advantages of this system are numerous. The lead or first drop herd can be brought into the lambing grounds at a designated time, since their lambing dates are known as a result of the controlled and color-marked breeding system.

#### Method Saves Money

Ordinarily, these ewes will drop their lambs in a 15-day period. Any which have not lambed during this interval are turned into the second drop herd which has been driven to the lambing grounds after the lead herd has been taken to range. After

another 15-day lambing period, ewes that have not lambed are put back in the tail-end herd which will take from 20 to 25 days to lamb.

This same Natrona rancher declares, "This system of breeding and lambing has increased the percentage of my lamb crop by giving me a chance to supervise personally the breeding and lambing operations. I can be with all my herds at both breeding and lambing time."

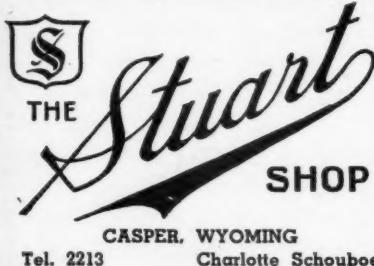
Moreover, he stresses that this chalk and paint-branding method reduces the number of dry ewes in each herd, reduces the number of bucks needed for breeding, and materially lessens feed costs at lambing time. Economically important is the fact that this sheepman has adequate shed space to care for his flocks during stormy weather. Labor costs also show a drop of 25 percent, even though there is an increase in the over-all time needed for lambing.

Another rancher who runs 3,200 breeding ewes uses this same system of marking but varies the order. Formerly he divided his ewes into two bands, split the bucks into two groups, and kept the bucks with the ewes until all the ewes were bred. Under this new system of marketing out

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**Remember 1949!**

bred ewes, he selects 1,600 for his first band. Forty bucks are turned in for 6 or 7 days. At the end of this period, approximately 1,000 ewes will have been marked, so they are cut out and paint-branded as the lead drop herd.

The remaining 600 unbred ewes plus 1,200 new ewes then form the second band, and after a week's wait, 40 fresh bucks are placed in this herd. By the end of the second period, only a small number of unbred ewes remain, which constitute his tail-end herd.

An advantage of this system is that the greatest number of lambs are dropped in a shorter period of time with only a small tail-end herd of about 800 ewes to care for during the extended lambing period of the last band.

The buck harness, of course, is the key to this controlled system of breeding. It's especially designed for all kind of weather and conditions. The chalk, which fits into a metal slot attached to the harness, is a compound that will retain its color on ewes for several months, although the manufacturer recommends the use of branding paint for sureness of color in the spring months when ewes are selected for the various lambing periods. The mark that the chalk leaves will vary from 4 to 6 inches in width and from 8 to 10 inches in length.

### Unbreds Kept Separate

In further discussing with ranchers this system of breeding and lambing which has been accepted in Natrona County as a practical and economical one, Norman H. French, county agricultural agent, ventures the statement that it will be used "almost universally throughout this ranching area within the next few years." Its advantages and total lack of disadvantages warrant a sheepman's investigation for more profitable conduct of his enterprise.

Milt Coffman of Casper, Wyoming, offers his record of performance with 4,000 ewes as proof:

On November 25, 1945, he turned 60 bucks with 2,070 ewes until December 1, when 733 were marked. On December 1 he ran 61 bucks with 2,270 ewes until December 7 when 1,223 ewes were marked. On December 7 he turned 65 bucks with 2,147 ewes until December 13 when 1,023 were marked. On December 13 he ran 61 bucks with 1,144 ewes until December 19 when 599 were marked. Coffman kept 50 bucks with the remaining 545 ewes.

### Better Care of Ewes

"I had about 200 dry ewes, 2,200 ewes

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### WOOL GROWERS



For your 86th National  
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lambed by May 10, my total lamb crop ran 80 percent," says Coffman. "My objective was to take better care of my ewes and lambs by more even distribution of labor and lambing operations."

Cottonwood-Speas from Wyoming had 2,350 ewes, and they justified their use of color-marking by having a lamb crop of 112 percent. "The small drop herds probably saved a lot of lambs and certainly utilized feeding operations," states Speas. They had only 88 dry ewes.

Still another rancher—John Burke of Casper—points out that the harness saved him 1 lambing crew for the entire season. The cost of a lambing crew for a season in that area is well over \$1,000.

(Reprinted from *The Western Farm Life*, 11-1-47.)

### Diseases Lurk in Farm Ponds

THE possibility that farm ponds may be reservoirs of livestock diseases isn't too far-fetched in the opinion of Nels L. Dahlquist, livestock specialist of the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service, especially during summer dry spells when water levels are low and contamination of ponds is likely.

Much sickness among farm animals and many heavy losses to owners often result unless ponds are fenced off or cattle are removed when water levels drop or when scum on the surface indicates that ponds are becoming stale. Recommended by the American Foundation for Animal Health, these simple precautions may save livestock owners a heavy toll of dead and diseased animals. The 'stale pond' diseases include coccidiosis, stomach and nodular worms, mouth sores, algae poisoning and scours.

"Another dangerous condition arises when shorelines recede due to lower water levels," Foundation authorities warn. "Cattle walk in the soft mud, leaving holes and sharp ridges which later harden when exposed to the sun and air. This 'washboard' ground is a serious hazard to the animals' feet, and may easily cause cuts and bruises. Besides that—germs lurk in stagnant water, thus gaining entrance to cause 'foul foot'."

—University of Wyoming

### CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE

The 44th annual Christmas seal sale of the National Tuberculosis Association runs from November 20th to December 25th. "Peace on earth good health to children" is one of their slogans.

November, 1950



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A group of children in a Pennsylvania institution who cooperated in child feeding study sponsored by the Meat Board. The group receiving meat ten times weekly were superior in many comparisons to a group receiving meat only twice a week.

## Meat Has Come Into Its Own

By ANNA E. BOLLER, Director and RITA CAMPBELL, Assistant Director,  
Department of Nutrition, National Live Stock and Meat Board

More than 27 years ago the National Live Stock and Meat Board was organized by the nation's livestock and meat industry to carry on an intensive program in the interests of the industry's product—meat. Through the years the Board has sponsored an extensive program of research to determine all possible facts concerning the nutritive properties of meat—its place in the adequate diet. To date, this organization has supported more than 70 separate projects at 25 colleges, universities and hospitals. In this article the authors have drawn upon information secured through the results of Board-sponsored research, as well as research sponsored by other agencies.

THE meat you like to eat contributes immeasurably to your health and well being regardless of your age, activity or state of health. In fact if you are ill, a liberal amount of meat in your diet may shorten your convalescence. This newer knowledge of meat is in direct contradiction to the old idea that the natural craving for meat should be curbed and that its use in the diet was harmful to health.

### Meat for Expectant Mothers

In considering the place of meat in the diet of persons of various age levels, we all know that a good start in life is very important. In order to assure that her child is born healthy and with a well-formed body, the pregnant woman needs a proper diet. Such a diet provides the child with the essential nutrients and protects the mother's health.

Not too long ago many complications of pregnancy as well as an occasional fatality were more or less to be expected. Now we know that in most cases they should not occur. What are the reasons?

Studies show that many pregnant women are not consuming adequate diets. Most often the diet does not contain an adequate amount of protein—probably the most important single nutrient in the pregnant woman's diet. It is known that diets with an insufficient amount of protein are probably also inadequate in mineral and vitamin content.

Top quality protein, containing all the essential building blocks (amino acids), is necessary in this diet. This protein is animal protein from such foods as meat, milk and eggs. The National Research Council recommends that 66 percent of the protein in the pregnant woman's diet should be of animal origin. Because of being a

rich source of all the essential amino acids, meat should be liberally consumed during pregnancy.

Proof of the importance of meat during pregnancy is revealed through a study conducted by Dr. Ruth M. Leverton at the University of Nebraska. In addition to their regular self-chosen diets, five ounces of meat was given daily to each of a group of women for four months before delivery and three months after delivery. Another group received a supplement of B vitamins while the third received no supplement. The results indicated that when pregnant women eat liberal amounts of meat, the health of both mother and baby is improved. The fact that meat also supplies B vitamins, iron, phosphorus, and copper is doubtless also an important factor in the improved condition.

In regard to complications and illnesses



Mother feeding strained meat to baby in study sponsored by the Meat Board in which the health of babies receiving meat was considerably improved.

in pregnancy, Dr. Winslow T. Tompkins of Philadelphia Lying-In Hospital has expressed the belief that toxemia of late pregnancy and the incidence of prematurity are due to nutritional deficiency states. Similarly these conditions have decreased in occurrence, with improved maternal nutrition.

The results of these and other studies emphasize the value of a liberal amount of protein from animal sources in the pregnant woman's diet.

#### Meat for Infants

While a healthy well-nourished mother may bear a healthy infant, the diet of that infant must be maintained at an optimal level, if it is to grow and develop normally. Not many years ago the regimen recommended for the infant was milk and cereal for many months before other foods were included.

One probable reason was that medical science had not suspected that certain nutritive needs were neglected on a cereal-milk diet. Another may have been the inconvenience of preparing meats, fruits and vegetables for the infant. Today, with an endless variety of canned meats, fruits and vegetables especially prepared for babies, these foods may be easily added at an early age.

Only yesterday, anemia in infants as well as restlessness and irritability was regarded as something to be expected. The decreased incidence of these conditions in infants fed meats and vegetables, may be due to the protein, iron and phosphorus which these foods supply.

Today the infant has a greater feeling of satisfaction after feeding because of the high satiety value of the meat. The mother who has successfully introduced meat and vegetables in her baby's diet, is comforted by having a better-natured, more contented and happier baby.

At the University of Nebraska Dr. Lever-

ton illustrated the value of meat as early as six weeks of age. She found the infant's high requirement for protein was not being met on a milk diet, with only cereal, fruit and vegetable supplements. Meat was a desirable supplement because it supplied the all important B vitamins, iron and phosphorus, in addition to the protein.

In her studies Dr. Leverton gave one group of infants a strained meat supplement at six weeks of age, while another group received no meat. With the meat supplement the diet supplied about 25 percent more protein. The meat was increased in amounts as the infants grew. At every test the blood values of the infants fed meat were better than those not fed meat.

Mothers of the babies fed the meat supplement found their babies were more satisfied, slept better, had fewer colds and were generally healthier than children of the same age not receiving meat. The meat was very popular with the children. One mother said, "Even when Margaret doesn't want to eat much she always wants her meat." Dr. Leverton says, "Meat has a definite place in the infant's diet even as early as six weeks."

#### Meat in the Pre-School Age

When a well-nourished baby reaches the pre-school age, he needs the foods which will keep him healthy and make him grow. Signs of nutritional deficiencies appear very quickly in this group.

Dr. Miriam Lowenberg of the Rochester Child Health Project, an authority on child feeding, emphasizes the need for a variety of foods and says that a good serving of meat should be fed daily.

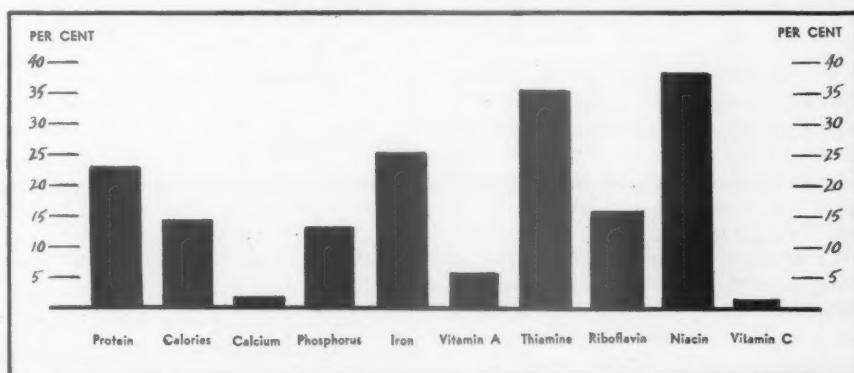
There are many reasons why meat and other important foods are particularly recommended in the pre-school age. The



Studies under way in a laboratory to secure all possible information concerning the amino acids of meat, the research being sponsored by the Meat Board.

child is developing rapidly, building his bones and new teeth and developing his muscles. Therefore, he needs foods that supply the nutritional essentials. Of all the nutrients needed during this period, protein probably tops the list. In addition, a good level of complete protein may be effective in fighting infections to which young children are continually exposed.

Minerals, especially calcium and phosphorus, are essential to the building of teeth and bones. Iron and copper in adequate amounts are necessary to build healthy blood and maintain it at a normal level.



Percentage of recommended allowances (for a physically active adult) furnished by a 4-ounce serving of meat. The chart is based upon the U. S. Department of Agriculture figures for consumption of meat in 1947. The nutrients were calculated on weighted averages of beef, veal, pork and lamb. In every thirty servings of meat one was a variety meat.

# Lamb Dish of the Month



Lamb stew with biscuits.

Lamb Stew with Biscuits	
Acorn Squash	
Tomato Aspic Salad	
Hot Biscuits	Butter or Margarine
	Assorted Fruits
Coffee	Milk

## LAMB STEW WITH BISCUITS

2 pounds lamb for stew	
1½ tablespoons lard or drippings	
1½ teaspoons salt	
½ teaspoon pepper	
Stock or Water	
6 small white onions	
4 or 5 pieces celery	

1 pound green beans	
Biscuit dough	

Brown meat in hot lard or drippings. Season. Add stock or water. Place in a casserole dish, cover and cook in a slow oven (300°F.) about 1½ hours. Add onions, celery cut in 4-inch strips and green beans. Continue cooking 30 minutes. Uncover and top with biscuits cut from rolled biscuit dough. Increase oven temperature to 450°F. and bake for 10 to 12 minutes. 4 to 6 servings.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS,  
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD

During the pre-school period (ages 2 through 5 years), more emphasis must be placed on the attractiveness, tastiness, and service of the food. Dr. Frances L. Ilg, Yale University Clinic of Child Development, has reported that children have definite food preferences at two years of age. She comments that meat is a "very real favorite" of the child of this age, and that many very young children will eat bacon when appetites for other foods are particularly poor.

From years of observation of children, eating in nursery schools, Dr. Lowenberg suggested that pre-school children should

not be expected to cut their own meat to the size they can eat. Ground meat dishes are suggested. Meat probably offers a greater variety than any other group of foods, and the need for variety in the menus of pre-school children is recognized. Many types of meat may be used.

Dr. Lowenberg has said, "Good frankfurters and good beef hamburgers can be good foods for a young child." Besides containing liberal amounts of high quality protein, B vitamins and minerals, so necessary in their diets, meat is also a favorite food with this age group.

## Meat in the School-Age Diet

That the nutrition status of the nation's children needs to be improved is indicated by the fact that surveys indicate that at least 15,000,000 children are improperly fed.

School age is another active growing period when the results of an inadequate diet may be most disastrous. At this age the child needs the same essential nutrients as in the earlier periods. Again, emphasis is placed upon protein—especially important in building resistance to the many infectious diseases to which children may be exposed.

## A Child-Feeding Study

An outstanding child feeding study was conducted by Dr. Pauline Beery Mack, of the Pennsylvania State College. Groups of children in two orphanages were fed diets meeting the recommendations of the National Research Council. The food fed to both groups was the same in every respect except that one group received ten servings of meat a week and the other only two. To make the total calculated nutrients equal, legumes, cereal products and nuts were fed to the low meat group. Physical examinations, laboratory tests and studies of skeletal and dental status were made at the beginning, during and at the end of the study.

After 14 months, the children fed the more liberal meat diet showed better general health than those on the diet containing less meat. The children on the higher meat diet showed better growth, sturdier bones, better skin condition, greater resistance to infection, fewer swollen glands, better blood tests, better eyesight, adjustment in semi-darkness, quicker nerve responses, and less fatigue than the group receiving less meat.

Following this 14-month period the two groups were reversed. The children who had eaten the higher level of meat and were now fed the lower amount, lost or only maintained their previous nutritional status. The children receiving considerably more meat than previously surpassed those who were formerly superior to them. The 28-month study emphasized the value of a liberal amount of meat in the diet of the school child.

In the four important age groups already discussed, good nutrition has been shown to play a vital part. The same is true for that part of life called adolescence. Dr. Mack, in her study, found the same results for the adolescents as she found for the school children.

Why is meat so effective in improving the nutritional status of children? Because it is a concentrated source of nutrients essential to growth and health of children. As children like meat, one of the easiest and most efficient ways to improve their general health is to feed them meat.

During this period of rapid growth protein needs are higher for boys than they ever will be again. Only during pregnancy and lactation do women need more protein than during adolescence.

Dr. Joseph A. Johnson of Detroit suggests that the adolescent diet include each day: two servings of lean meat, fish or cheese, one quart of milk, one egg, one serving of cereal, three slices of bread, a milk group soup, and a simple dessert.

Frequently during adolescence the problem of obesity arises. Dietary restriction is the solution for an overweight child and a 1,400 calorie 20 percent protein diet is recommended. This diet is notably high in protein, calcium and vitamin D. A serving of protein food for breakfast is recommended because it allays hunger pangs without appreciably increasing the calories. A serving of lean meat or an egg is suggested. For the adolescent, with whom the hamburger is a favorite food, the inclusion of one at breakfast should meet with approval.

Undernutrition is another adolescent problem. Sometimes it occurs in the highly nervous child. A diet which is high in calories and at the same time provides all the essential nutrients should return the child to good health. In such a diet, meat has an important part. To supply needed additional calories, the meat which is selected should be higher in fat and the fat should not be removed when it is served to the child. Serving a liberal amount of meat will also provide other important essential nutrients.

An adolescent dietary problem not to be overlooked is nutritional anemia. Its frequent occurrence in young women may have its start in the period during which the child is growing to maturity. Therefore, ample quantities of iron, copper and protein should be included in the diet. Important food sources of iron are meat, whole grain cereals, green leafy vegetables and dried fruit. To obtain the desired iron, copper and protein intake, a liberal amount of meat and especially variety meats, should be given.

To meet the varying food needs of the adolescent his meals may well be built around meat. The nutrients in meat perform vital functions in the diet in building

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resistance to infection, maintaining normal weight, keeping a normal blood level, and providing for his development into a mature healthy individual. By the inclusion of a liberal amount of meat in the teenagers' diet, the high level of food nutrients needed may be met easily and in a way which is popular with these young folks.

The importance of good nutrition and the role meat plays during the growing periods of life has been given. To enjoy continued buoyant health an adult must also be sure to consume foods that will provide for his nutritional needs. Though the growth demands are no longer present, meals should include liberal amounts of high quality protein foods, meat, milk and eggs, which also contribute essential vitamins and minerals. These food nutrients are needed by adults to provide worn out body tissue.

### Meat for Older Persons

Older adults require a liberal amount of nutritious foods as do persons of other age groups. At this age, however, food needs are more likely to be ignored or neglected. Because this problem is recognized, much of the attention of nutrition researchers today is being directed to this age group. A study by Rafsky and Newmann of New York City indicated that older persons need more vitamins especially thiamine than younger adults. It was also found that this group needed 700 calories less per day than the younger adult.

By improving the nutrition and health of older persons much more can be done "to add life to years as well as years to life."

As a result of research findings, the value of meat in the diet of the aged is receiving increasing emphasis. One authority says, "Meat not only helps to maintain a normal blood count and prevent the anemias but is also relatively high in vitamin content, more particularly in vitamin B complex content. It contains vital body building amino acids. Adequate proof has been brought forth to show that protein 'protects' the liver. Meat has a high satiety value, too, and consequently, when taken together with a general mixed diet, can be consumed in quantities sufficient to maintain good health without increasing unduly the daily number of calories required to satisfy the appetite."

There are many reasons why diets for older persons tend to be inadequate. One of these is the inability to chew foods due to poorly fitted dentures or lack of them. Another is the fact that incomes, and thus

(Continued on page 38)



## EWE MARKING HARNESS

Records the service of your rams. Tells you which ewes were bred and when they were bred.

Hundreds of western state wool-growers now use our harness crayon system. The only ewes you need have on lambing ground are those you have branded as ready to lamb. Harness contains metal slot which holds interchangeable crayons. Device is fastened on buck and marks ewe as she is being covered. This mark lasts for months, but ewe should be branded with branding paint to be sure mark shows in spring.

We have used your buck markers on our bucks for two years. We were able to lamb our sheep with seven less men at lambing and held our percent higher. I feel you have done a very helpful service to the sheep industry. — Miles L and L Co., Alcova, Wyo.

Following is a typical way of using the system. Forty bucks with harness and red crayons are turned in to a band of 2000 ewes. When about 700 ewes are marked, take bucks out. Brand ewes red for first drop herd, then throw bucks into band with green crayons until about 700 more can be branded green for second drop herd. You can then use black.

Cottonwood-Speas from Wyoming had 2,350 ewes, and they justified their use of color-marking by having a lamb crop of 112 percent. "The small drop herds probably saved a lot of lambs and certainly utilized feeding operations," states Speas. They had only 88 dry ewes.

**HARNESS** ..... \$3.25

**CRAYONS—Red, Green or Black** ..... .50

Specify approximate temperature at breeding time when ordering.

10% Quantity discount on 6 or more harness and six or more crayons.

John Burke of Casper—points out that the harness saved him 1 lambing crew for the entire season. The cost of a lambing crew for a season in the area is well over \$1,000.

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CASPER, WYOMING

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## CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.

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*Come to the National Convention at Casper, Wyoming - December 5, 6, 7 and 8*

# State Presidents' Round Table

Each State association president has been asked to report each month on conditions and problems of the sheep business in his State, and to give sheepmen the benefit of his opinion and advice on matters of major or general importance to the industry as a whole. Knowing that all of them are busy, not only with their own affairs but with association activities, we appreciate the response this month and hope that next month's Wool Grower will be able to carry twelve statements, one from the head of each affiliated State organization.



DAVID LITTLE, President  
Idaho Wool Growers Association  
October 17, 1950

**W**AVE of wool contracting did not reach Idaho, yet there were some open offers, many hinted. Two contracts of 1951 wools have been reported: One on the western side of Idaho, about 2000 fleeces; the other in the central-eastern area, of about 8000 fleeces, both at 65 cents.

Quite a search has been made for breeding ewes for the past two months, and though some replacements have been found and brought in from neighboring States, I doubt if numbers have been maintained. Some top-quality yearling ewes have been reported sold up to \$35.

Late summer and early fall weather has been mostly favorable, in many areas of Idaho excellent. At the moment, October 17th, we are getting a rain in western Idaho. Outlook for fall feed is as good as it has been in several years. Crop harvest over the State is under way and it appears final production will show near record. Prices have not been established on hay or local grain crops.

Labor at this season of the year is in fair supply, not yet critical. The draft and drift of men to town jobs has been noticed. Establishment of essential need of qualified sheep workers with local draft

boards is something all employers should do.

Our industry continues to be faced with many very important problems. The value of our uniting and keeping a strong organization that can represent us on these matters, which we ourselves individually can not do, is increasing day by day.



HAROLD JOSENDAHL,  
President  
Wyoming Wool Growers  
Association  
October 19, 1950

**I**N September and early October Wyoming had far more than the usual amount of rain. This delayed some shipping, but resulted in a lot of green grass. Through most of October we have had unusually mild weather.

Lambs have generally been heavier than usual this fall. Many late May lambs have been coming off the range as high as 80 pounds or more.

Prices for breeding stock have seen a considerable rise. We have heard of offers of \$37 per head for yearling ewes. Ewe lambs have been sold as high as 32 cents per pound, with offers of 33 cents being declined. It is encouraging to note that most growers are keeping their ewe lambs for replacement. At ram sales the wool producing breeds have far out-sold the down breeds. This indicates a real indication on the part of the growers to begin some increase of depleted sheep numbers.

There have been a few scattered advance sales of 1951 wool. Clips have been sold all of the way from 66 to 70 cents on early contracts. We have heard of offers of 85 cents for light shrinking clips. Most of the growers are holding on to their 1951 wool.

Wyoming has continued the largest grasshopper poisoning campaign in history during the past summer. This program was in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Entomology. The State of Wyoming and the Bureau each spent more than \$700,000. Much of the eastern part of the State was baited with the toxaphene or chlordane treated bran flakes at a cost of 57 cents per acre. Results were gener-

ally good, with most of the grass being saved. A proper baited program positively destroys the laying of eggs for future grasshopper hatch. Barring a large migration over a large area, much of the treated ground will be grasshopper free in the future. There are a few spots where local thunder showers washed off the poison immediately following bait spreading. There are also some localities which lack of time prevented poisoning at an early enough date to prevent hatching of eggs for future years, but generally speaking, this program was a success and it is felt that the money was well spent.

We have a few counties where coyotes are well under control, but through most of the State, there are still plenty. In the west end of the State particularly, coyotes are increasing. There is difficulty on some of our national forests in securing real effective coyote control because of forest supervisors' opposition.



ANGUS MCINTOSH,  
President  
Colorado Wool Growers  
Association  
October 18, 1950.

**T**HE general outlook for the feed situation in Colorado this fall and winter is not too good. Many areas in the State suffered rather severely from drought conditions through the spring and summer. Some of the severely affected areas have received late August and September rains, which helped a little bit but still leave much to be desired. In general, the entire Colorado hay crop is very short and priced extremely high. Some reports of sales of baled native hay in the San Luis Valley run up to \$27 per ton in the field. The Gunnison hay crop is reported as much as 40 percent short, while the North Park and San Luis Valley areas seem to be running from 25-30 percent under normal expectations.

The big end of the Colorado lamb crop has gone to market. There are still some feeders in the country but, by and large, all of them have been contracted and most of them have been, or are in the process of being, delivered now. Many of the fat lambs were contracted early in the year.

A fairly large percentage seem to have been contracted under 24 cents. This was unfortunate for the grower in that the Denver market stayed firm through the heavy shipping season and a big percent of the lambs brought \$27.75 and up.

Wheat pasture in eastern Colorado and western Kansas was very good early, but has shown signs of drying up in recent weeks. There have been some scattered rains through western Kansas but some areas are in fairly serious shape. The Lakin, Kansas country is rather badly hit and the wheat is going back at a rather alarming rate when one considers the extremely large number of sheep in the area. Farther west and north, in the Tribune area, some rains have helped hold the wheat, but the whole works could use a good soaker.

May I take this means of extending to any and all interested parties an invitation to attend the Colorado Wool Growers' annual meeting, November 27th and 28th.

H. STANLEY COFFIN,

President

Washington Wool. Growers  
Association

October 16, 1950



MOST sheepmen—the new ones as well as the oldtimers—claim they have never seen such a scarcity of breeding ewes as exists at this time and its result, the high price of breeding ewes at \$15 for aged one- and two-year breeders and up to \$35 for yearlings. Most of the sheepmen we talk to are keeping their older ewes that will run another year, so it appears the average age of breeding ewes run in the United States will be approaching the six-year-old mark. The sheepmen should have been saving their whitefaced ewe lambs for the past few years. In this particular area now a great many of our sheepmen are using four or five whitefaced Romney or Corriedale rams (or other thin-skinned, whitefaced rams) to the band. This will give them some nice whitefaced ewe lambs to save over next year, and the whitefaced wether lambs will mature and sell readily along with the regular blackfaced lambs. We ourselves are as guilty as the rest of the growers in selling for mutton each fall dandy, big whitefaced ewe lambs that should have been saved for replacements.

We are wondering what the State associations and the National Association should be doing now regarding war

preparedness and price-fixing plans as related to the sheep industry. We remember the sheep population reached its peak in 1942 and then the O.P.A., labor problems, and other things, during and after the war, reduced the sheep population so that now it is between one third and one half of what it was back in 1942. While the O.P.A. and price-fixing helped to cause this reduction in sheep numbers, the thing that really hurt was a price rollback that took effect in April, 1943, of about 5 cents per pound, or a reduction of 20 percent. We remember that the Administration allowed our expenses for labor, feed and supplies to double and treble on us. This would not have been so bad in itself, but prices of lamb and mutton were rolled back and wool was left on a very low parity basis. Our representatives in Washington, D. C., should be advised that we do not want a repetition of such a rollback to further decrease the sheep population. A rollback to the May 24 to June 24, 1950 average should not be too serious, but the trouble is now it looks as though wages for Union labor may be allowed to advance again and continue to advance. Union labor will be in competition with ours, and it will react as it did

during the recent war, when our herders and packers left to take jobs in the ship yards and other higher paying skilled and semi-skilled labor industries. If the prices on our sheep and wool are held where they are now, or are rolled back to lower levels, then our congressmen should be advised to do all in their power to hold down the costs of all labor to where it is now, along with the prices on other commodities controlled. I realize that this is not as easy as it sounds and hope that we have no such maladjustment between expenses and the prices of our products as we had during the previous war controls.

#### HAMPSHIRE MEETING

The 61st regular annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association will be held Wednesday, November 29, 1950, Stock Yards Inn, Chicago, Illinois, to elect a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, three directors from districts, two directors at large, and conduct such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dinner for members will be served at 6:30 p.m. on the same date at the same hotel.—Helen T. Belote, Secretary

## Fly WESTERN to the National Wool Growers Convention at Casper, December 5 to 8

Don't let cold weather and icy highways keep you from going to the convention. Park your car at the nearest airport and enjoy a fast, comfortable flight on a Western Airliner.

Convenient daily flights to Casper from Denver, Cheyenne, Sheridan, Billings, Lewistown, and Great Falls. Connecting flights from many cities in South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, and Utah.

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# Wool Research in the United States

By GILES E. HOPKINS, Technical Director  
The Wool Bureau



Mr. Giles E. Hopkins, Director of the Department of Science and Technology, The Wool Bureau, Incorporated.

A two-pronged attack, directed toward a better understanding of wool fiber characteristics and their relative significance, has been launched in an effort to overcome the lack of any coherent scientific background which has hampered wool research in the past.

First, the Wool Bureau is supporting a project at the Fabric Research Laboratories, Boston, Massachusetts, to collate, analyze and interpret the data now available in the literature. Wool and other apparel fibers are included.

The second prong of our attack is the more comprehensive. I refer to the Wool Research Project at the Textile Research Institute and Forstmann Woolen Mills. This project is supported by the two organizations which sponsor The Wool Bureau, the American Wool Council and the International Wool Secretariat, in cooperation with the Boston Wool Trade, many United States wool manufacturers and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This study includes a search for any differences in the chemical or physical structure of wools of the same fineness grown under widely different conditions. The relationships between the structure and the physical characteristics, including those on

strength, stiffness modulus, immediate elasticity, primary and secondary creep, and as many more as we have the ingenuity to test, will be investigated. The significance of the physical and chemical structure and the measurable fiber characteristics on processing and performance of the product will be studied. The change in structure and characteristics as the fibers go through mill processing will also be determined, as well as the effect of resting the wool at various stages of manufacture.

Four types of wool will be used in the complete test. Two are of approximately the same fineness in the 64-70's range, one from Australia and one from the United States. Two will be in the medium fineness range, 56-58's, one from New Zealand and the other from the United States.

When the work on these four master wools is complete, the most significant laboratory tests will be repeated on a wide range of additional wool types. The work is a monument in international cooperation as well as the first large-scale attempt to yoke together a staff of scientific specialists and a highly controlled mill operation.

The major objectives include knowledge of—

1. Which measurable characteristics of the wool fiber are significant in processing and performance. This will give us the key to the selection of wools for efficient processing and for particular end uses.
2. The relationship between these fiber characteristics and its physical and chemical structure. This will suggest means for altering the structure as desired, to substitute cheap, plentiful wools for scarce, expensive wools, or to improve the performance of wools for specific purposes.
3. The effect of manufacturing processes on significant characteristics. This will point the way for improvement in processing methods.

The Western Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Albany, California, is cooperating in the work, especially in studying means of chemically modifying the wool for special purposes.

We can report progress in these respective fields. The collation and analysis of data in the literature has resulted in the first of three reports covering what has been published on wool fiber characteristics and their influence on the quality of wool apparel. This is, at present, in technical form; but the Wool Bureau will condense the more significant portions and translate it into lay language for the education of the consumer, the retail salesman, and the manufacturer. It includes many points in which the superior characteristics of wool, that we have grown to accept blindly through long usage, are explained through scientific principles.

In the work at the Textile Research Institute and the Forstmann Woolen Company, the two fine wools have been processed through to completed fabrics with parallel laboratory investigation of the fiber characteristics in all stages of manufacture. The medium wools have been processed through to the top stage. Some lots are proceeding into spinning and some are being allowed to rest in top, roving, and yarn. The mass of data must be carefully put through the necessary calculations and analyses before conclusive results may be reported.

The work at the Western Regional Laboratory has already shown the possibility of chemically modifying wool fiber to speed up its felting and to increase the split-strength of commercial felts; two points of tremendous importance to the felt manufacturers.

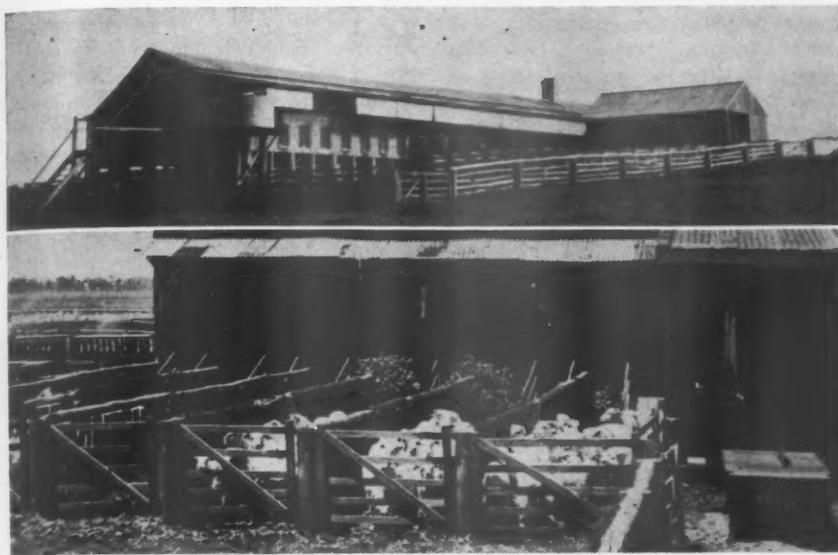
We can safely say that, for the first time in history, we are creating a comprehensive wool technology which, supplementing the craftsmanship acquired through generations, will show the way to better manufacturing methods and better wool products.

---

**YOU'LL WANT TO DO YOUR SHARE IN SUPPORTING WOOL PROMOTION. JUST BE SURE THE DEDUCTION IS MADE FROM YOUR WOOL ACCOUNT.**

# Shearing and Marketing Wool in Australia

By HADLEIGH MARSH



An Australian wool shed (above) and its outside pens holding shorn wethers for counting.

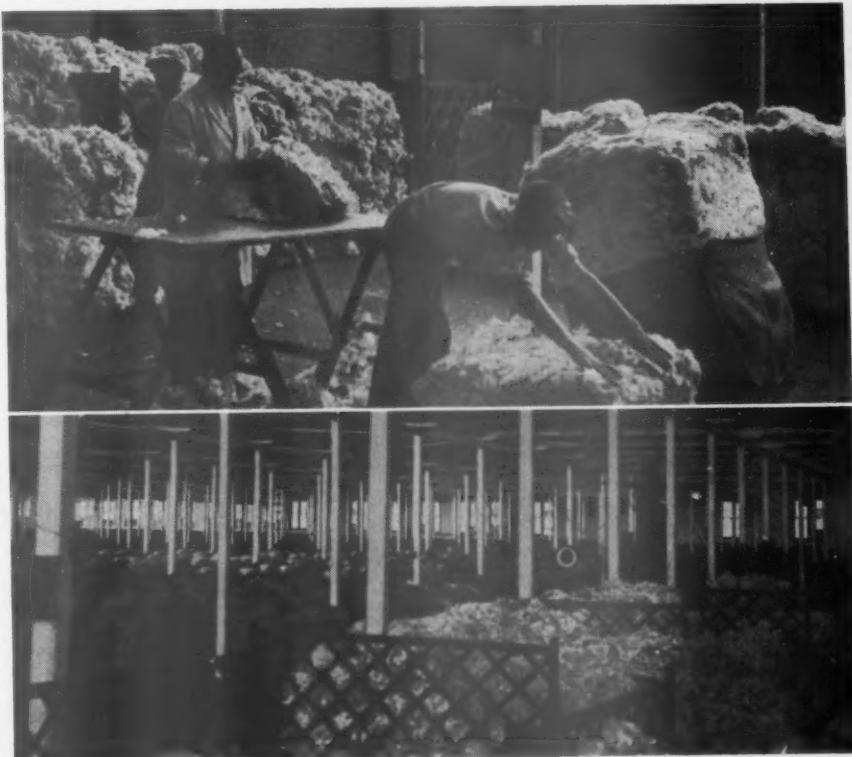
WHEN I was in Australia I had the opportunity to see something of all the stages of wool production from the newborn lamb to the finished product in the mills. In previous articles, I have reported briefly on observations of sheep production methods and on the breeds of sheep and the types of wool produced on them. Men who are wool experts have discussed Australian methods of shearing and marketing wool in the National Wool Grower, and I hope readers will make allowance for my amateur status when I attempt to report some observations on this subject.

## Shearing

Shearing equipment and methods appear to be quite uniform throughout Australia. The building in which the shearing is done is termed a "wool shed" rather than a shearing shed, and was the principal structure on the sheep ranches which I visited. The wool sheds vary in some details of design, but they are built on the same general plan. The walls and roof of most of the sheds which I saw were of corrugated iron sheets. The floor of the shed is raised off the ground about 6 feet, and all the portion of the floor on which the sheep are penned is of slatted construction, so that the urine and feces drop

through. The portion of the floor devoted to wool handling is solid. The sheep are moved into the shed up a ramp at one end and into a series of pens along one side of the shed. These pens open into small catch pens toward the center of the shed. The shearing stands are just outside these catch pens, with swinging gates into the catch pens between each pair of shearing stands. The shearers catch their own sheep from the pens, and after the sheep are shorn, they are pushed down a chute into a narrow pen on the ground level. There is one of these pens for each shearer, and his tally is determined by counting out of the pen.

The remainder of the shed floor is devoted to equipment for skirting, classing and baling the wool. There are two or more tables on which the wool is skirted and classed, and behind them is a series



Classing pooled wools in an Australian wool store (above) and the display room of an Australian wool commission firm.

of bins into which the classer tosses the fleeces according to his decision as to classification of each fleece. In the sheds I visited, the number of bins and classes varied from six to sixteen. Behind the bins there is the press, for pressing the wool into the bales, and an area for handling the bales preliminary to loading on the trucks.

At one end of the series of shearing stands there is a small room housing the engine for the shearing machines, and also the various tools and parts of the clippers. The shearing machines seen were in general similar to those used in this country.

There is usually also a shed for holding a band of sheep overnight before shearing, in some cases beneath a portion of the wool shed.

Near the wool shed are the bunk-house and cook-house for the shearing crew. The type of quarters for the crew is prescribed by an agency of the government and must pass inspection.

The shearing crew moves in and takes over the job of shearing the sheep. For a 10-stand shed, the crew will consist of ten shearers, ten shed-hands, one presser, one expert (he keeps the machines and tools in condition), one cook and the classer, who is in charge of the crew. The wages and conditions of work are prescribed by a government agency. The shearers work five 8-hour days a week, with no work on Saturday or Sunday. I was told that each shearer averages about 600 sheep per week. At the end of two hours' shearing, the shearers take 15 minutes off for a "smoko," when they drink tea and smoke. At this break, the shorn sheep are counted out of each shearer's counting pen, and the tally recorded.

I saw shearing in progress on only one of the ranches visited, as it was somewhat off season for shearing. This was a relatively small operation, with only five men shearing. Their shearing method was apparently the same as generally used in this country, but as soon as the fleece was off the sheep, the handling of the wool was entirely different. The shearers clip off the belly wool first, and it was thrown into separate containers. After the fleece is on the floor, it is picked up by the "wool boy," who grasps the fleece and folds it into his arms in such a manner that when he puts it on the classing table, he throws it out flat, with the flesh side down. The wool skirter then rapidly pulls off the stained and undesirable wool from the legs, sides and flanks, and tosses these "pieces" to the "piece-picker," on another table. The classer examines the fleece and

determines in which "line" it belongs. The fleece is then carefully folded and rolled, flesh side out, and tossed into the proper bin. There is no tying of fleeces.

The classer may place the wool in varying numbers of lines, depending somewhat on the size of the clip. In the shearing operation which I saw, there were only five fleece lines and three piece lines. The classing is relative in the particular clip, the top line being usually designated as AAA, which generally includes the finer end of a Merino clip, and also depends on handle, color, length and quality. In this shed the other lines were AA, A, AAA combing, and a cull class. As the bins fill, the wool is transferred to a wool-bag in the press. The usual type of press is in two parts, the upper half being hinged to the lower half, so that it may be filled on the floor and then tipped up over the lower half, into which the bag is fitted. Pressure is then applied, either by a hand lever or by power, forcing the wool in the top half of the press down into the bag, so that the whole quantity is compressed into the lower half of the press. The top half is then tipped back, the top of the bag is pulled across and fastened with wire hook fasteners. Each completed bale weighs about 300 pounds and is about half as long as one of our wool bags. The bale is marked with the name of the outfit and the designation of the line; as AAA, AA, etc.

I was told that even the small operators, with fewer than 1000 sheep, usually have their own shearing sheds, although in some cases several operators shear in one shed. In the small operations the fleeces are skirted and may be classed in a few lines, but many of the small men ship their wool to a commission firm where the small lots are pooled and classed.

#### Marketing

All Australian wool is consigned to wool

commission firms in the principal cities of the country, nearly two-thirds of the total being sold in Sydney and Melbourne. I visited wool stores in Brisbane, Melbourne, Geelong, and Launceston, and attended a sale at Melbourne. The wool is sold at auction in the original bales, except for the pooled wools of the small operators. Each bale remains in the ownership of the producer until it is finally sold to Australian or foreign buyers representing processors. No wool is bought by the commission firms. These companies act only as selling agents for the producers. It seemed to me to be noteworthy that in Australia there apparently was no conflict of interests between the wool producers and the marketing agencies.

At the wool stores, the wool is displayed for the buyers in the original bales, in large, airy, well-lighted rooms. At least three bales of each line from each shipment are opened for display, and in large lots usually 10 percent of the bales are opened. One bale of each three has the whole cap removed, one is turned bottom up and one corner opened, and the third has an opening cut about half way between the top and bottom. These sample bales are examined by the buyers, who bid in the sale room from the catalog. After the sale, the buyers usually sample all the bales in the lot bought and may reject any that are unsatisfactory. All the bales are then re-packed and moved out to be shipped to the buyers.

Under the Australian system of shearing and marketing, which has been developed with the export trade in view, each bale as packed in the shearing shed contains only one grade and class of wool. The skirtings are baled separately from the main fleece, and in turn are classed into several lines. The result is a package of wool which is very attractive to the buyers and processors.

## SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Bennett's <i>The Compleat Rancher</i> .....	\$ 2.75
Clawson's <i>Western Range and Livestock Industry</i> .....	5.00
Hultz & Hill's <i>Range Sheep and Wool</i> .....	4.00
Kammade's <i>Sheep Science</i> .....	5.00
Kelley's <i>Sheep Does, Their Maintenance and Training</i> .....	4.50
Klemme's <i>An American Grazier Goes Abroad</i> .....	2.50
Morrison's <i>Feeds and Feeding</i> .....	7.00
Sampson's <i>Range and Pasture Management</i> .....	4.75
Saunders' <i>Western Stock Ranching</i> .....	5.00
Stoddart & Smith's <i>Ranch Management</i> .....	5.50
Wentworth & Towne's <i>Shepherd's Empire</i> .....	3.50
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The National Wool Grower

# Farmers and the 1950 Social Security Act

By W. D. EMBREE, JR.

ON August 28, 1950, the President approved the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950. Part of the effect of these amendments is to extend for the first time the Old Age and Survivors Insurance system to agricultural workers. The purpose of this memorandum is to explain to the members of the Association how these amendments will affect ranches and farms.

## I. Who Is Covered?

Any agricultural worker who is regularly employed and who within a calendar quarter earns at least \$50.00 in cash remuneration is covered under the amendments of the Social Security Act. In other words, each of the following requirements must be met before an employee is covered:

(1) He or she must be an agricultural worker as that term is defined.

(2) He or she must be regularly employed as that term is defined.

(3) He or she must receive at least \$50.00 in cash remuneration during a calendar quarter.

(1) An *Agricultural worker* includes an employee who performs services in connection with cultivating the soil, harvesting crops or raising livestock. It includes also any employee who performs services connected with the operation, management, or maintenance of a farm or ranch, or of a non-profit ditch, canal, or reservoir company. The definition also includes any employee whose services are performed in the handling of any agricultural commodity in its unmanufactured state, if his employer produced more than one-half of that commodity. (If the employer produced less than one-half of the commodity handled, the employee will be covered without meeting the tests required for agricultural workers.) If any of these services are performed for an owner, tenant, or other person in the possession of a farm or ranch and who is engaged in operating it, then these services constitute covered agricultural labor. However, if these services are performed for a cooperative organization, they do not constitute agricultural labor. It should be noted that a domestic employee on a ranch or an employee whose services are not performed in the course of the rancher's trade or business are covered as agricultural workers if

the ranch is operated for profit. Generally, a ranch is considered not to be operated for profit if it is occupied primarily for residential purposes or if it is used primarily for the pleasure of the occupant or his family, or as a hobby. If the farm is not operated for profit, domestic workers will be covered only if they meet the specific requirements for domestic workers, and other workers will be covered only if they meet the specific requirements for casual labor.

(2) An employee is *regularly employed* if during a calendar quarter he performs agricultural services for the same employer on a full-time basis for at least 60 days, and if that calendar quarter is immediately preceded by a calendar quarter in which he was continuously employed by that same employer. The Act defines a calendar quarter as a 3-months' period ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, or December 31st. For example, suppose that an employee whose job is raising livestock enters the employ of Rancher A on January 1, 1951. He continues to work on a full-time basis for Rancher A until July 31, 1951. This employee will be considered to be regularly employed during the calendar quarter April 1st to June 30th because during this calendar quarter he worked on a full-time basis for at least 60 days and because this calendar quarter was immediately preceded by a calendar quarter in which he was continuously employed by Rancher A. He would not be considered to have been regularly employed from January 1 to March 31st, because this quarter was not preceded by a quarter in which he was employed by Rancher A.

The employee would be considered to have been regularly employed during the calendar quarter ending September 30th, although he only worked 30 days in this quarter, because the law is that an employee, once he has qualified as being regularly employed, continues to be regularly employed until the end of a quarter in which he does not work for 60 days. After September 30th, the employee would not be covered, nor would he be again until a calendar quarter in which he worked for one employer on a full-time basis for at least 60 days, and until that quarter was immediately preceded by a calendar quarter in which he worked continuously for that employer.

(3) The requirement that to be covered an agricultural worker who is regularly employed must earn \$50 in *cash remuneration* during the calendar quarter means, for example, that a rancher will not have to include, in figuring the amount earned by an employee, the value of room and board furnished that employee. It should be noted that the test is on money earned in a calendar quarter, regardless of when the employee is paid. By *cash remuneration* is meant a remuneration in any form of monetary exchange, including a check.

Although the Social Security Amendments of 1950 extend coverage to many self-employed persons, coverage is *not* extended to self-employed farmers, including tenant farmers.

## II. What Returns and Payments Must Be Made?

(1) *Rate of taxes.* If a rancher or farmer has in his employ any person who is covered as explained above, then beginning January 1, 1951, the rancher or farmer must begin to deduct 1½ percent of the wages of that employee. The employer must also pay an equal tax of 1½ percent of that employee's wages. This withholding and the payment by the employer of an equal amount of tax must continue until taxes have been paid on \$3600 of wages earned by each employee. If the present Act is not amended further, the 1½ percent rate will continue until the end of 1953. Thereafter the rate will become 2 percent and will be gradually increased over a period of years until it becomes 3½ percent.

If the employer fails to collect the 1½ percent which his employee must contribute and fails to deduct it from wages, he is nevertheless held liable for the amount he should have deducted and withheld. If an employer withholds no tax or a tax less than the correct amount, he can collect the amount of the undercollection by deducting it from remuneration in a later quarter.

(2) *Account Number.* Each rancher, prior to making any deposit of taxes or returns, should apply to the Internal Revenue Bureau on Form SS-4 for an account number.

(3) *Deposit of taxes.* If the taxes withheld from the wages of employees, when added to the amount of taxes the employer

must pay, exceed one hundred dollars in either of the first two months of a calendar quarter, then the employer, by 15 days after the close of the month in which the aggregate was more than \$100, must deposit the taxes with a Federal Reserve Bank or other authorized depository, such as a national bank. If the aggregate amount of Social Security taxes does not exceed \$100 for the calendar month, the employer is not required to deposit them, but he may do so if he wishes. Deposit of taxes for the last month of the quarter, no matter how large the amount, is optional, but should be made by the last day of the next month. When taxes are deposited, a depositary receipt (Form 450) must be presented to the Bank.

(4) *Quarterly returns.* On or before the last day of the month following the close of each calendar quarter, a quarterly return for the calendar quarter ended must be filed. This return is to be filed on Form 941 with the Collector of Internal Revenue. On it, returns of employer-employee Social Security taxes will be reported. The return must be accompanied by a payment of any taxes which have not been deposited. If the employer made timely deposit of all of the taxes due for the entire calendar quarter, he need not file his quarterly return until the 10th day of the second month following the period for which the return is made. On the return, the name and Social Security number of each employee must be listed. Each worker will have to apply for his own Social Security number.

(5) *Employee's receipts.* Every employer is required to furnish each of his employees with at least one annual receipt for wages which will show both the wages subject to employee Social Security tax and the amount deducted for such tax, and the wages subject to income tax and the amount deducted and withheld for this tax. This report must be furnished an employee by January 31 of the year following that year for which the report is made. However, whenever employment is terminated the receipt must be furnished the employee at the time last payment of wages is made to him.

(6) *No change in regard to income taxes.* As before, payments to agricultural workers are exempt from income tax withholding. Therefore, rancher need deduct and withhold only the employee's 1½ contribution to Social Security.

(7) *Wages mean cash payments.* The tax for Social Security need be deducted and withheld only from cash payments to agricultural workers.

### III. How Do These Amendments Affect Ranch Employees?

Although the take-home pay of each employee who is covered by the amended Social Security Act will be less because a rancher must deduct 1½ percent of his cash remuneration, each rancher may wish to point out to his employee that he will be paying an equal tax out of his own pocket for his employees' benefit. When an employee reaches 65, he will be able to apply to the nearest field office of the Social Security Administration for insurance benefits. If he should die prior to this time, his widow and dependents may apply for benefits. These applications are made directly to the Social Security Administration by the employee or his widow, and are not made through his employer. To be fully insured, an employee must have a number of quarters of coverage equal to half the quarters after 1950. Retirement benefits will range from \$20 a month for a worker whose average monthly cash remuneration was \$30 or less to \$80 a month for a worker whose average monthly cash remuneration was \$300 or more.

### IV. No Change Regarding Unemployment Compensation.

The exemptions in the present law from unemployment tax for agricultural labor continue in force.

### V. Effective Date.

These changes in the Social Security Act begin to affect ranches and farms on January 1, 1951.

The following timetable may be helpful in reminding ranchers of reports and returns:

January 1, 1951—Begin to deduct 1½ percent of cash remuneration earned by regularly employed agricultural workers. Plan to match this deduction by an equal 1½ percent. Apply for Account Number (Form SS-4).

February 15, 1951—If taxes for January exceeded \$100, deposit the taxes, together with Form 450.

March 15, 1951—If taxes for February exceeded \$100, make a similar deposit.

April 30, 1951—Day for making optional deposit of taxes for March.

April 30, 1951—File return for first quarter on Form 941. Accompany return with payment and validated depositary receipts for taxes deposited. If all taxes due for a quarter were deposited, return need not be filed until May 10th.

## QUIZ FOR NOVEMBER . . .

### "What Are Your Ideas of the Value of the National Wool Growers Association to Your Business?"

There are a number of good reasons why the National Wool Growers Association is of value to me:

1. It keeps me informed as to what is going on in our sheep business through the rest of the U.S.A.

2. Without this organization to fight our battles in Congress, I think the sheep business would be sunk.

3. The campaigns that are carried on to promote the use of wool and lamb are of value to us as sheepmen.

4. Its influence in behalf of the sheep business is valuable in many other ways, too.

I think all State organizations ought to get behind the National 100 percent and help to make it stronger.

I. Hunsaker  
Tremonton, Utah

Our job is to look after the flocks and I think we shepherds are very fortunate in having such a wonderful organization

with able men and women to look after our interests. There have been times in the past 54 years when all I had left was a smile and that was very artificial.

Jesse H. Dredge  
Malad, Idaho

Very good . . . keep the good work up.

E. E. Neymyer  
Center, Colorado

I think the better we are organized, the better chance we have of protecting our interests. The National Wool Growers Association is in a position to watch the market and inform its members, particularly the little growers, who do not take the time to watch the market . . . some wouldn't if they could. I am a small sheep operator. I enjoy reading the Wool Grower; I get information from it that I wish I could get in your meetings.

Wilford J. Humphrey  
Orangeville, Utah

All I can say is that I value the National Wool Growers Association very highly and believe our support of the organization will certainly give us high returns. I strongly recommend that all sheepmen belong to the Association in order to make their contributions toward the progress and welfare of their business.

A. J. Irwin  
Santa Rosa, New Mexico

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Acting as an individual, the American wool producer would never be able to protect properly his rightful position in the nation's free enterprise system. The very nature of the industry has limited the number of operators, and only by uniting cooperatively with other growers in his State and national associations has the individual grower been assured that his voice would be heard in the halls of Congress and in the legislatures of the various States. It should readily be apparent that adequate legislation to protect the interests of this industry is of major importance to the economy of the country as a whole; however, this fact would have been ignored many times if the industry had not worked together through the National Wool Growers Association in the proper preparation and presentation of a satisfactory legislative program.

Then, too, competition from synthetic and other fibers for the consumer's dollar has created a necessity for an information or public relations organization that has enabled the wool industry to carry to the consuming public the complete picture of the many outstanding advantages accruing to the consumers of wool. Promotion of the increased use of wool and lamb can become one of the principal functions of the association — surely one of the most beneficial to the industry.

The free exchange of ideas and information through the channels of the Association's publication, the National Wool Grower and at meetings and conventions is a factor very seldom appreciated. A problem that appears insurmountable to us as individuals is many times easily solved by the united efforts of the entire group.

As owners and operators of the most complex, highly specialized segment of American agriculture, we must be rightfully indebted to our National Wool Growers Association for the assistance it has been to us in the preservation of our industry as one of the real bulwarks of our American democracy as well as a heritage to our children.

Vern Eames  
American Falls, Idaho

By promoting the use of wool and lamb and mutton; by trying to reduce freight rates on wool and securing better transportation of lambs to market; by advocating the use of better rams by commercial growers and small breeders; by promoting better pasture programs for both large and small growers; by securing dog control laws and control of predatory animals; and by aiming at a better understanding and closer cooperation between growers and the State game departments and Fish and Wildlife Service—the National Wool Growers Association can be and is of value to the sheep business.

Henry Davenport  
Silverton, Oregon

### Australian Sheep Notes

A USTRALIAN sheepmen are still more concerned with their international relations and controls of their sales and finances, than with more world record prices which were made this month.

Most recent opposition has been to proposed interference to the open auction system of selling wool. Mr. Charles C. Kelly, president of the Victorian Graziers' Association, said early in the month that any suggestion that a portion of the wool clip should be allocated to America and Britain and that the selling price be fixed, was completely incompatible with open auction sales.

Mr. Kelly added that Australian wool growers would vigorously oppose any interference except during war. Although decisions of the ten days' International Wool Study Group Conference in London were not announced immediately at its close on October 10, official Australian circles feel that the suggestion that wool should be allocated on a world basis by an international authority as an antidote to rising prices, was rejected. Such decisions are not binding because the International Wool Study Group is not a policy-making organization, but they are certain to carry great weight.

The Commonwealth Minister for the Interior, Mr. McEwen, changed his home-ward schedule from London to visit Washington and discuss further with the United States Government, plans by which the American Government can stockpile wool without paying sky-high prices.

Last month's flare-up over the Australian Government's proposal of a 20 percent discriminatory tax on wool growers, is still simmering. Sheepmen are already plan-

ning a campaign against a modified suggestion known as the "Pay As You Shear" plan.

Australian wool growers are also seeking immediate assurance of an industry referendum on the post-JO marketing plan.

Stocks of wool which accumulated under the World War II J.O.—Joint Organization—plan, have almost all been sold.

The world record price for lamb's wool was made at \$2.14 a pound for three bales submitted by Western District grazier J. C. Currie at Geelong, Victoria, on October 5.

At the same sale, four bales of greasy wool grown by Messrs. R. P. and T. J. Bingley of Rokewood near Geelong, brought \$2.10 a pound, which was half a cent more than the record held previously by Mr. Reg Taylor of Tasmania. Best price for comeback wool was \$1.92.

The 30,000 bales sold at Geelong in two days realized more than ten million dollars which is greater than the money paid for all wool sold at Geelong in 1939-40.

On his return from America, Corriedale studmaster A. E. Armstrong of southern New South Wales, said that Australia should lift its embargo on the export of Merino sheep, to strengthen the American wool industry for its fight against synthetic fibers.

Graziers and police have placed armed guards on wool sheds in many parts of New South Wales to stop wool thefts. All sheep ranchers have been warned to organize against the thieves, who are believed to have a ready market for their loot.

Over one million dollars' worth of wool is lying in paddocks and wool sheds in northwest New South Wales because carriers are unable to reach it over flood damaged roads. Losses of stock have been tremendous. Owners have not been able to treat their stock against blowfly strike, which has been particularly bad.

Employees of the Victorian Wool Brokers' Association will be paid a bonus of ten percent on all their earnings this year.

Grazing land in sure rainfall country near Melbourne, was sold during the month for 75 dollars an acre.

—Colin G. Webb

# Finest Cake for



**If Your dealer does not handle Nixon Corn Cake  
write, wire, or phone for delivered prices.**

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The National Wool Grower

# for Range Sheep



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OMAHA, NEBR. — SIOUX CITY, IOWA

# CORN CAKE

November, 1950

# Thirteen-State Report on "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest

By BETTY TANNER, Women's News Editor  
The Wool Bureau, Inc.

Terming the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest an "increasingly important" annual project, and a "credit to the perseverance and organizational know-how of the women of the West," the Wool Bureau last week completed a thorough analysis of the first full-scale report to be made on the all-wool homesewing contest now being sponsored for the fourth consecutive year in 13 western States by the Wool Bureau and the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association.

The 40-thousand-word report, giving a detailed account of contest activity in each of the 13 States, was compiled by Miss Mary North of the Wool Bureau, who concluded a nine-week's western tour in the interest of the contest, August 31. Planning for forthcoming national contests by the Bureau's New York office will be based on findings from this report.

The purpose of the trip was to offer aid to the Women's Auxiliary in expediting the 1950 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and to gather suggestions for future planning. Toward this end, meetings were held with Auxiliary leaders, members of the wool growers' associations, high school and college home economic groups, Extension Service officials, 4-H Club and home demonstration leaders and many other groups actively engaged in work on the contest. In the interest of maximum promotion and publicity for the project, Miss North also called upon retail store personnel, and representatives of newspapers, magazines, and radio stations. She talked with teachers at many high schools and with representative faculty members at colleges and universities in the 13 States. During many of her calls on these various groups, Miss North was accompanied by Auxiliary officers and the wives of leading wool growers throughout the West. Her tour included 13 States in which the 1950 contest is sponsored: Arizona, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

## Thirteen States to Enter National Show

For the first time since the contest was inaugurated in 1946, at the National Fashion Show, a total of 13 wool-growing States will be represented. This year every State participating in the contest plans to send at least two State winners to com-

pete for national awards at the National Fashion Show. Culminating the 1950 contest, the show will be held in conjunction with the 86th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association at Casper, Wyoming, from December 5th to 8th. To date, more than 35,000 contest brochures have been distributed and approximately 2,500 retail store posters and advertising mats are in use throughout the West.

Miss North's report contains many tributes to the diligent work and excellent judgment being shown both by the Wom-

en's Auxiliary and the organizations cooperating with it on the contest. In advance of her arrival in the West, the Women's Auxiliary set up special meetings in central locations so that details could be discussed with the maximum number of interested persons. These meetings were exceptionally well attended and many of the participants traveled from distances as far as the length of a State to be present. The report notes that such interest and enthusiastic attitude on the part of the Auxiliary and its supporting groups for the past four years have been entirely responsible

## A Christmas Card Suggestion For You

The National Wool Grower has complied with the many requests received from all parts of the U.S.A. to put the Basque Sheepherder and the Shepherd Psalm or the Sheepherder's Interpretation of the 23rd Psalm into booklet form, suitable for use as a Christmas greeting card. It is available at the prices shown below.

Should you wish any of these cards, please fill the order blank and send it in as soon as possible.

National Wool Growers Association  
414 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Date

Gentlemen:

Please send me copies of "The Basque Sheepherder and the Shepherd Psalm" in booklet form as checked below. Money order, check or cash in the sum of \$....., the deposit required or full cost is enclosed.

	Total Cost	Deposit	Full Cost
Single copy	\$ .25	\$ .25	\$ .....
One dozen	2.50	.85	.....
Two dozen	4.75	1.60	.....
Three dozen	6.75	2.25	.....
Four dozen	8.50	2.85	.....
Five dozen	10.00	3.35	.....

For quantities in excess of five dozen, the charge will be at the rate of 15 cents each with a 5-cent deposit on each copy ordered.

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City

for making the wool homesewing contest the tremendous success it is today. Specific instances of obstacles that have been overcome, special financial or organizational aid offered, and the general hard work of certain individuals are duly recorded in the Wool Bureau's 1950 Report on the contest.

Of particular interest to the Wool Bureau is the fact that in a large number of States, the Women's Auxiliary has built up a highly effective and cooperative team in which the Extension Service, the high school and college home economics groups, and other organizations work with the Auxiliary for the over-all success of the contest. In those States in which there is no organized auxiliary, these groups, acting together or separately, are in complete charge of the local and State contests. In the current contest such states are: Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota and Arizona.

#### **North Dakota Represented for First Time**

The vocational home economics groups and the Extension Service, working as joint supervisors of the project in North Dakota, have made it possible for that State to conduct its first "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. Participation in the contest has been endorsed by the North Dakota Home Economics Association, and will receive the financial support of the North Dakota Cooperative Wool Marketing Association. Mrs. Roy L. Olson, vice president of the State's Home Economics Association, and president of the YMCA in Fargo, N. D., will serve as chairman in charge of homesewing.

#### **Nevada Returns to Contest Fold**

Under the joint direction of the home economics groups and the State Extension Service, Nevada returns to the contest fold after a temporary withdrawal last year. Nevada's participation during 1947 and 1948 was under the supervision of the Extension Service. Miss Margaret Griffin, assistant director of Home Demonstration Work in the Extension Service, has been named home sewing chairman of the State, and will be in direct charge of all contest work, promotion and general arrangements for the contest. Traveling expenses for the State winners to the national contest will be assumed by the Nevada Wool Growers Association. Miss Genevieve Pohlman, teacher-trainer of Home Economics Education and assistant adviser for Future Homemakers of America, this summer traveled in all sections of the State to bring details of the contest to home economics

instructors. This wide-spread personal promotion, together with the contact and arrangement work done by the Extension Service, will make it possible for girls throughout Nevada to actively participate in this year's "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

#### **New Mexico in Contest for Second Year**

Last year was the first year that New Mexico was represented at the national fashion show, and the State's one national contestant, Jacquelyn Woods, won a \$100 savings bond in the national fashion show at Denver, Colorado.

Miss Rheba Boyles, extension clothing specialist for New Mexico, carried on all contact work and other arrangements for the contest last year and is continuing to do so this year. On September 27th, New Mexico had its state fashion show at the State Fair in Albuquerque, New Mexico. In this show there were 4 Junior winners, 4 Senior winners and 1 Original Design winner. More than 300 persons were spectators at the show.

#### **Arizona to be Officially Represented At Casper**

Arizona wool grower officials and the Extension Service, including its 4-H Club division, have banded together to give that State its biggest year of contest participation to date. In the past Arizona has not officially sent a State winner to the National Show. This year the State Extension Service has assumed active supervision of the contest, and Arizona will be represented by two officially selected and sponsored contestants at the National Fashion Show in Casper. Financial aid for traveling expenses has been offered by the Arizona Wool Growers Association.

Expansion of the contest into new areas within the State, increased promotion, and general progress all down the line are reported by those States in which the Auxiliary is organized for active sponsorship of the contest. They are Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. News about the contest in these States, as based on Miss North's report, should be of interest to all residents in the wool growing empire; for as the contest spreads it brings not only the story of wool and the appreciation of fine wool fabric to tomorrow's homemakers of the West—but it offers them experience and guidance for lifetime skill in homesewing. Here are some of the news highlights for 1950's contest as it is being conducted in those nine States.

#### **Colorado Has Official Wool Week**

Honoring the request of the Colorado Women's Auxiliary, Governor Walter Johnson last month proclaimed the week of October 2nd to the 9th as official "Make It Yourself With Wool" week for that State. This is the third year that an official week in honor of the contest has been observed. Indicating its continued endorsement of the skillful and industrious manner in which the Colorado Women's Auxiliary is handling the contest, the wool growers' association of that State presented the Auxiliary \$500 for use in the project. A staunch supporter of the contest, the association has offered organizational and financial assistance since the contest was introduced. Mrs. Ival Young of Fruita, newly elected president of the Colorado Auxiliary, and Mrs. Ross Ingersoll of Meeker, homesewing chairman, are in charge of the State contest. Mrs. Young succeeds Mrs. Brendan Sullivan, who, as auxiliary president, worked actively on the contest earlier this year. Participants in this year's contest will be drawn from all parts of the State, which has been divided into 7 areas. In all contest work, the Auxiliary has the active and valuable aid of the Extension Service and the vocational home economics groups. An important precedent has been established in the contest this year with the Colorado Woman's College offering a \$300 Grant of Aid to be awarded a Colorado winner in the 1950 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. This is the first time that any college has offered such an award to a State winner. The Grant of Aid was made possible through the cooperation of Dr. Paul B. Baum, Dean of the College, and Miss Claire Toy, clothing instructor at the College and homesewing chairman for Colorado District 6. The award is in the amount of \$150 yearly for two consecutive years.

#### **Idaho Adds Two New Areas**

In its expansion of the contest into new sections of the State this year, the Idaho Women's Auxiliary reports coverage of two new areas in northern Idaho. In the past the contest has not been actively organized north of Moscow. This year a complete circle of area shows are being held throughout the State. In this, and all contest work, the Auxiliary has the official support and diligent cooperation of the Extension Service and the vocational home economics groups. Mrs. Earl S. Wright of Dubois, president of the Idaho Auxiliary, is in charge of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest for the State. During her visit to Idaho, Miss North and Mrs. Wright spoke before the Summer Conference of

*(Continued on page 51)*

# October's Lamb Market

THERE was a general decline in slaughter lamb prices at most markets the first week of October in sympathy with lower dressed lamb prices at eastern centers. However, improved action on dressed lambs at moderately higher prices commencing the second week of October, coupled with decreasing receipts of slaughter lambs, were bullish factors causing price advances at most central markets. This upward trend continued into the fourth week of October when new highs for the season were established at several points both on slaughter and feeder lambs. However, these fourth-week highs were followed by some weakening of live prices as dullness again crept into the eastern dressed market, especially on Kosher cuts. Another development reported the fourth week of October was increased pressure by packers to discount heavy lambs weighing over 100 pounds. (See National Wool Grower, October, 1950, Page 5). Also during October seasonal curtailment of western range lambs got under way and the gap was filled partly by fed western

shorn lambs.

Good and choice wooled slaughter lambs sold during the month at central markets mostly in a price range of \$25.50 to \$29.50. However, choice offerings reached \$30.25

at Denver the fourth week of October, a new high for the season, and \$30 at Omaha, setting a new record for the month at that market. Good and choice fed shorn lambs sold during October at \$27.50 to

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1950	1949
Total U. S Inspected	8,771,386	8,846,000
Slaughter, First Nine Months.....		
Week Ended .....	Oct. 21 .....	Oct. 22
Slaughter at 32 Centers .....	216,009	235,462
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Good and Choice .....	\$28.35	\$24.08
Medium and Good .....	26.55	22.00
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Choice, 40-45 pounds .....	52.30	48.40
Good, 40-45 pounds .....	51.30	47.40
Commercial, All Weights .....	48.90	43.30

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—September

Cattle .....	1,195,803	1,224,273
Calves .....	488,119	551,538
Hogs .....	4,137,316	3,879,371
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,062,668	1,179,996

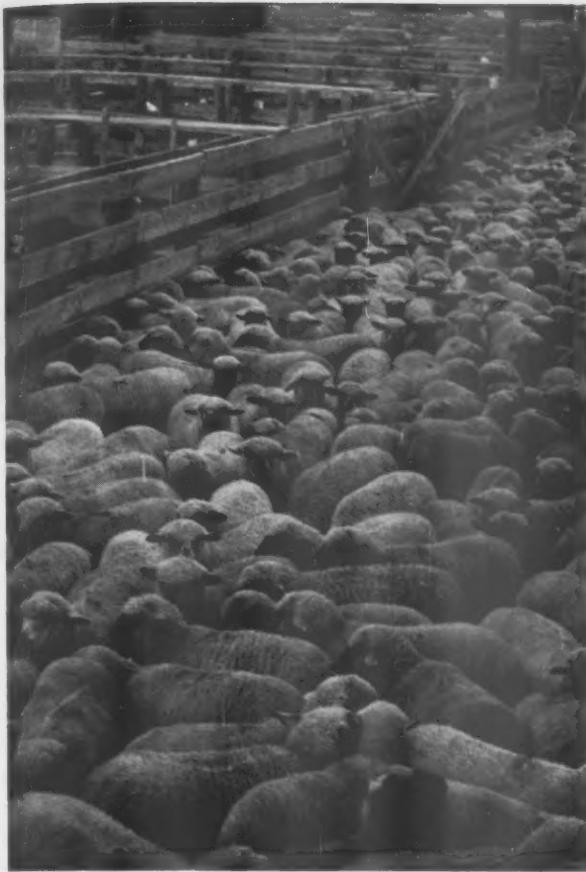
## Top Prices Paid At Omaha For Top Lambs!

Ship your good lambs to Omaha . . . where they will help establish a fair market price for all lambs! When you contract your top lambs in the country and ship "tail-ends" to your central markets, you are permitting "tail-ends" to set lower market values. The competitive buying power concentrated at the Omaha Market will assure you FULL MARKET VALUES for all your lambs!



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## Ship to So. St. Paul

*Where skilled selling combines with top facilities to bring you more profit*

One of the nation's leaders in saleable sheep receipts, South St. Paul offers skilled salesmen to handle your consignment from start to finish, 24-hour receiving service, and 795 sheep pens for yarding 50,000 sheep and lambs under roof.

Famous for a world-wide buying demand, represented by scores of buyers with broad needs for all weights and grades, South St. Paul offers a ready market for both the large and small shipper.

### SAINT PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY

SOUTH SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

\$29.25. Common to good wooled slaughter lambs sold during the month mostly at \$20 to \$28.

Good and choice slaughter ewes sold during October largely at \$12 to \$16; cull to medium kinds \$8 to \$14.50.

Good and choice western feeder lambs sold during October largely from \$27.50 to \$30. A deck of mostly choice around 65-pound South Dakota feeders brought \$31.50 at Sioux City the first week of October, an all-time high on that market. At Denver the fourth week of October good and choice 68-pound range Colorados made \$30.25, also a new all-time feeder high on that market. Wheat field operators bought feeder lambs freely despite continued dry weather.

During the first week of October good and choice western ewe lambs sold on breeder account mainly at \$28.50 to \$29. The latter part of the month some good and choice 57-pound ewe lambs sold in Sioux City at \$33 and one deck of good and choice Wyoming whiteface ewe lambs sold at Omaha at \$31.50. A load of 83-pound blackface ewe lambs sold on that market for \$30.50. Good and choice year-

ling breeding ewes sold on the markets during the month mostly at \$26 to \$28; two and three-year-olds sold from \$17.50 to \$23.50. Medium to choice short-term to solid-mouth breeding ewes sold during the month from \$14 to \$24.

#### COUNTRY SALES

Country sales and contracting in October as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and other sources named, are as follows:

**Oregon:** 700 head broken to full mouth breeding ewes \$20 to \$25 per head.

**Washington:** 400 head lambs \$22.75 to \$25 at the ranch, some with three percent shrink; 600 two to four-year-old breeding ewes, \$25 per head (in central and eastern sections of state).

**California:** Young breeding ewes in good demand. One short band sold at \$36 per head, for immediate delivery (San Joaquin Valley).

**Montana:** 1217 head of two and three-year-old ewes delivered at \$32 per head (Wilsall area); 200 head mixed lambs at \$26 and 500 head good solid-mouth ewes \$16 per head (Billings area); nearly a load of mixed lambs \$28 (Richland area); 294 head ewe lambs delivered at \$31.50 (Plentywood area).

**Wyoming:** 200 feeder lambs averaging 76 pounds, for immediate delivery, \$27.50; 450 aged ewes \$18.50 per head; one lot choice 62-pound ewe lambs \$35 per hundred, immediate delivery, and one lot choice yearling ewes, around 120 pounds, at \$40 per head, also for immediate delivery (Douglas area).

**New Mexico:** Some old ewes sold at \$12.50 per hundred for November 1st delivery. According to the West Texas Livestock Weekly, 225 yearling ewes were sold in Roswell, New Mexico at \$35 per head.

**Texas:** According to the San Angelo Weekly Standard for October 20, 1950, mixed Rambouillet lambs weighing 76 pounds were sold by two San Angelo, Texas, men for delivery at Tatum, New

Mexico, at 27.5 cents per pound. According to the West Texas Livestock Weekly, mutton lambs from the San Angelo area were sold during October at 28.5 and 29.5 cents per pound.—E. E. Marsh

## Meat Has Come Into Its Own

(Continued from page 22)

food choice may be limited. Also many older people do not have the energy to shop for and prepare foods they need. As a result they are likely to follow the "tea and toast" regimen.

As meat contains the high quality protein, the B vitamins and minerals needed by the body, the inclusion of a liberal amount of it in a well-rounded diet is recommended. The variety of meat available, plus the numerous ways in which it can be served, makes the regular inclusion in the diet of this popular food not only possible but highly desirable.

### Corrective Properties of Meat

So far we have discussed the need for good nutrition and the important role of meat in diets of persons who are free from illness. But as stated earlier, meat has been found equally beneficial in the diet of persons with illnesses.

### HIGH LAMB PRODUCING STATES

About 60 percent of the nation's output of lamb and mutton is produced in ten of the 48 States, according to the National Livestock and Meat Board. And the cash sales of sheep and lamb in these ten States accounted for 58 percent of the total cash sales of sheep and lambs last year, or \$354,974,000.

These ten leading States in lamb production presented in order are as follows: Texas, California, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Missouri, Iowa, Wyoming, Kentucky, and Minnesota.

First there are the deficiency diseases—diseases due to a lack of one or more nutrients. Such diseases could be prevented and can be cured by giving an adequate diet and meat helps greatly to make such diets adequate.

Take for example, dental decay—the affliction probably most prevalent in the human race. Studies have shown that the consumption of calcium, phosphorus and vitamins C and D may be helpful in controlling dental caries. Dr. C. A. Elvehjem of the University of Wisconsin who has conducted research on this problem writes,

"According to present criteria, great differences in the quality of the teeth are observed by merely altering the ratio of certain ingredients in the diet. It also appears that the old-fashioned American diet of meat, potatoes, milk and bread and a fairly high intake of fat should be a caries-preventing diet."

Formerly little was known about the relation of nutrition to other pathological conditions. Only recently has it been demonstrated that diet plays an important part in the prevention and cure of diseases thought to have no relation to nutrition.

For example, although malnutrition is only one of the factors which may cause diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, such as peptic ulcer, colitis and dysentery, evidence is accumulating which shows that it may be a very important one. One instance was that shown in the report on groups of British prisoners during the war.

These prisoners existed for a long period of time on submininal diets and almost all had contracted dysentery. The men, weakened by starvation, had little resistance to organisms ordinarily non-pathogenic. The vitamin deficiencies which developed probably were not only the result of malnutrition, but also of non-absorption from the atrophied and ulcerated intestines. Diet proved to be the most

## "WE HAVE HAD FINE RESULTS FEEDING PURINA TO SHOW SHEEP"

— FLOYD CHILDRESS

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important part of the treatment and meat was found to be one of the most readily assimilated foods.

#### Infectious Diseases

Another field where nutrition plays an important part is that of infectious diseases. Recent studies have shown that susceptibility to infections may be influenced by diet. Only recently, scientists have found that antibodies—substances built up in the blood to help the body resist infections—are proteins. Protein must be supplied by food to build them. Great epidemics of disease and pestilence which occur during periods of famine are explained on the basis that the starving people do not get enough protein to build the antibodies they need to protect them from infections.

Further evidence that nutritional deficiencies cause decreased resistance to certain types of infection is accumulating. A deficiency of vitamins has been found to affect the activity of white blood cells, thus lowering resistance to infections of experimental animals. Whether this is due to a coincident deficiency of protein and vitamins, or whether there is a direct relationship between the latter and infections is being studied. When these experiments are confirmed clinically, they will add much to our meager knowledge of why people on deficient diets have a decreased resistance to bacterial infections. Here again, meat plays an important role as a rich source of high quality protein and B vitamins.

Medical men have recently realized the importance of the role that nutrition plays, both in wound healing and following an operation. Tissue damage, whether due to injury or surgery, and whether moderate or severe, leads to a considerable loss of body protein. As soon as injury or disease occurs, malnutrition and especially loss of protein almost always begins. This may be due to the result either of increased destruction of the tissues, or to a diminished intake of foods, because of inability or disinclination to eat.

If there are discharges as in open wounds and burns, as much as 50 grams of protein may be lost in a day.

Depletion of body protein is very serious. It inhibits wound healing, renders the liver more liable to toxic damage, impedes regeneration of hemoglobin, prevents resumption of normal gastro-intestinal activity, and delays return of muscular strength. Such a depletion is largely responsible for post-operative weakness and the danger of infections.

#### Meat and Weight Control

There is evidence that meat plays an ever-increasing role in the problem of weight control. In weight reduction, the inclusion of a liberal amount of lean meat provides a high degree of satisfaction. At the same time it contributes needed nutrients which help to keep the diet adequate. In weight-gaining meat with fat provides nutrients needed for building healthy body tissue.

In most conditions there is ever-increasing evidence of the need for liberal amounts of high quality protein. Meat is very important in supplying this need. Most diseases cause a wasting of body tissues. An increased protein intake has a tendency to curb this and also to increase physiological activity to counteract the disease. Increased protein helps to restore the hemoglobin level of the blood in con-

ditions where this has been reduced.

Clinical experience has shown that if food protein is supplied in the form of meat, it is possible to get more protein in the diet, because meat is a very concentrated source. It would take several servings of most protein foods to make up the protein present in one good serving of meat. In addition meat contains complete protein which is of more value to the body than the incomplete protein present in many foods.

On the basis of daily recommended allowances for a physically active adult, a four-ounce serving of meat (one serving of variety meats in every 30 servings of meat), provides 24 percent of the protein, 14 percent of the calories, 14 percent of the phosphorus, 25 percent of the iron, 6 percent of the vitamin A, 36 percent of the thiamine, 16 percent of the riboflavin and 38 percent of the niacin.

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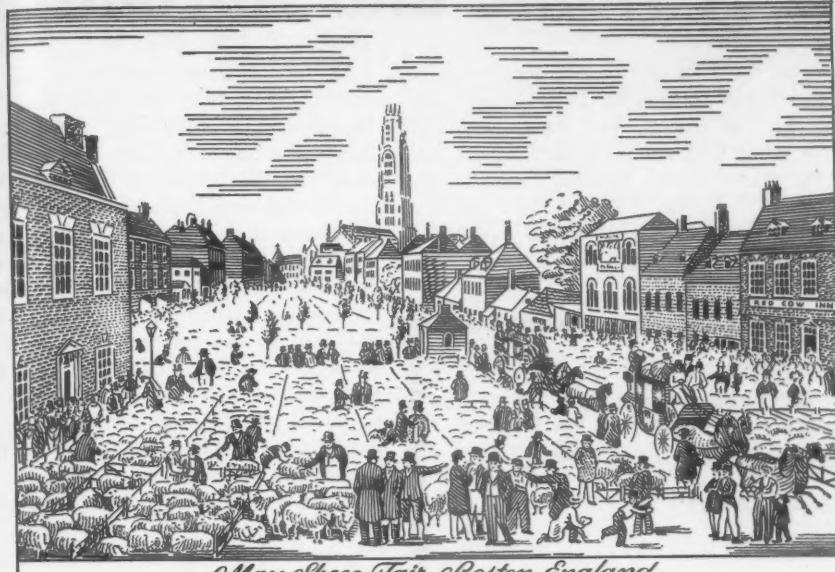
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# Wool Sales at Home and Abroad

FOR some weeks now the Boston wool market has been called "quiet" and "dull." With supplies light, prices have held firm.

Prices at foreign auctions at the opening of October moved downward but that trend was only a temporary affair. At the close of the month prices were rising.

On the 26th of October, according to a report sent by Senator G. F. Guthrie, Geelong, Australia, \$3 per pound was paid for greasy lamb's wool and \$2.32 per pound for fleece wool, "breaking every world record." Up to October 24th, Senator Guthrie said, the average price per pound of greasy wool paid during the 1950-51

wool selling season was \$1.10 and the record price, \$2.15 for extra super fine Merino with a clean yield of 74 percent. Top price for Corriedale wool having a clean yield of 74 percent was \$1.60.

"The Government," said Senator Guthrie, "is impounding 27% percent of growers' wool proceeds in an attempt to check inflation and to a lesser degree provide funds for stabilization of the market in case of a slump, but at the moment the market seems more likely to rise than fall. Principal buyers to date are Great Britain, the Continent and the Australian mills. U.S.A. buyers have not been at all active but it is generally expected that they must come into the market before long. The waiting game has not paid them during the last two seasons. A suggestion has been made that buyers for the British Empire and the U.S.A. should not bid against each other, as it is realized the U.S.A. must have great quantities of wool for defense purposes and so must the British Empire.

"Owing to the high value of wool and a good prospective market, Merino rams are in very keen demand, followed by Corriedales which produce big fleeces of high-priced wool in addition to big lambing percentages—20 percent more than Merino—and 40 percent more meat. The only British breed selling well are Dorset Horns. The blackfaced breeds are out of favor here. The world is so short of meat and wool that it is sincerely hoped the sheep flocks of the U.S.A. can be considerably increased."

Little contracting has been done in the West recently, so far as our knowledge goes. A 1951 Washington clip of 5,000 fleeces, the first in that State, was reported during the month as contracted at 75 cents a pound. The clip is said to be light shrinking, running about 50 percent fine.

The 1951 wool clips around Craig, Colorado, are said to be under contract at 80 cents a pound.

The USDA special market report for the week ending October 24th said transactions in the Bakersfield and Fresno (Calif.) areas had been within a 62% to 65% cent price range. Several clips of fine ewe wool were signed up at 64 to 65% cents, while some yearling fleeces brought 75% cents. All of these wools were for delivery in 1951. In the central coastal area a small quantity of wool was said to have been contracted at 78 cents for 12-months' fleeces, 72 cents for lamb's wool and 60

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cents for 5-months' fall clips. A few tags sold at 27 cents. The USDA report on October 27th said there had been scattered buying of Mendocina and Humboldt County, California, fine wool at \$1.05 down to 85 cents per pound. In the Bakersfield area much higher shrinking wool of the 1951 clip brought 64 to 70 cents with yearling wool up to 75 cents per pound.

Offers of \$1.05 for fine wool in the grease in Humboldt County and one at \$1 for a Sacramento Valley clip are revealed in the California Wool Grower of October 24th.

In Wyoming, an offer of 85 cents is said to have been turned down, on a Buffalo clip, shrinking about 62 percent.

In Texas few transactions in 12-months' wool have been noted during the month but there has been considerable activity in contracting 8-months' wool, for which the peak price reported is 85 cents. Some 250,000 pounds of 8-months' wool at Del Rio was contracted at that figure as well as clips at other points. Sales of fall wool in Texas have been largely in the range of 70 to 76 cents in the grease. One sale is reported at 83½ cents a pound. A sale of 9,000 pounds of 12-months' wool, current delivery, at 90 cents, was made late in the month.

The purchase of 30 million pounds of raw wool, clean basis, by the Army (see page 9) will undoubtedly have a bullish effect on the market, even though it is spread out over considerable time. There is talk of consumer resistance to the increase in clothing costs. This situation is well stated in the Commercial Bulletin of October 21st: "It may be that wool costs will contribute to a consumer resistance to wool merchandise some time next year, but both domestic and foreign observers cite that the preponderant part of rising costs in finished goods is in manufacturing, including labor. They find the cost of wool over-emphasized in the picture." The Wool Bureau, Inc., estimates that cost of the raw wool, clean, is 10.9 percent of the cost in a \$50 man's wool suit. The high rate of current employment at good wages should also be considered in summing up the future outlook.

WANT AN ATTRACTIVE AND UNUSUAL CHRISTMAS CARD:

SEE PAGE 34

## Army Policy on Wool Purchases

(See page 9 for late report)

NOTHING definite has come out of Washington on just how or when the purchase of 100 million pounds of wool or wool goods or garments is to be made. Through Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, who introduced the amendment giving the Quartermaster Corps authority to contract for this purchase, growers have received assurance that the purchase will be made in an orderly manner and that our armed services will be clothed in 100

percent wool garments so long as there is an adequate wool supply for that purpose.

These assurances were obtained by Senator O'Mahoney in a conference on October 3rd with Archibald S. Alexander, Under Secretary of the Army.

"... The primary objective of the authority (to purchase the 100 million pounds of wool)," Senator O'Mahoney wrote Mr. Alexander on October 9th in confirming his understanding of the feeling of the October 3rd meeting, "is to enable the army to acquire woolen garments for all of our fighting forces as may be necessary. To accomplish this purpose

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there should be an inventory divided into three categories: 1. Uniforms and other garments; 2. fabrics; 3. raw wool.

"It is recognized, however, that purchases in all three categories should be made with care so as to avoid inflationary effects. With respect to the purchase of wool, the Commodity Credit Corporation is ready to act as the agent of the army, but it will not engage in competitive buying with the wool trade. The purpose of acquiring raw wool is to guard against the possibility of future developments by which adequate foreign supplies might become unavailable."

The Senator further pointed out that it was made clear, by the failure of the London conference to reach any agreement with respect to the allocation of wool, that purchases are desirable. "London dispatches since our conference last week," the Senator continued, "are to the effect that the Government of Australia was reported to be unwilling to enter into any agreement that might have the effect of preventing a boom in wool prices for Australian growers. This may not be the actual attitude of the Australian government which has just received a very substantial credit from the United States, but the fact that it was reported from London should be sufficient warning to us to be prepared through our own Government to acquire stocks of wool whereby they may be available.

"Since the acquisition of wool is justified only as a means of making the fiber available for the manufacture of the needed fabrics and garments it would be the plan to make such supplies immediately available for use by the manufacturers of fabrics. The primary reason I offered this amendment to the section of the bill dealing with the Quartermaster Corps rather than by providing authority to the Munitions Board was to remove any possible feeling in the wool trade that such stocks would be held indefinitely in stockpile and thereby reduce the supply available for the mills."

The Senator further said: "The contract authority granted in the amendment should be exercised after clearance with the Bureau of the Budget. This will make it possible for joint planning by all of the armed services in such a manner as to put an additional check upon possible inflationary pressures. Purchases for the armed forces should be made in such manner as to keep the best possible balance between military and civilian needs. Purchasing of any commodity by the Government at an excessive rate would inevitably drive prices

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up and, of course, as prices rise the purchasing power of the defense dollars is decreased. It is important for the Government to avoid driving prices up just as it is important for it to secure essential supplies. Finally, I think everybody is in agreement that the defense establishment desires all-wool fabrics and all-wool uniforms for its personnel."

"We are in full agreement," replied Secretary Alexander on October 10th, "here that the prompt statement and approval of a purchase policy is of great urgency. It is most important that purchases be commenced promptly. Both before and since the passage of the recent Supplemental Appropriations Act, the Quartermaster General has been giving the most serious consideration to the formulation of a purchase program which will best meet the requirements of the services. He expects to present his recommendations to me today and I believe that final agreement on the terms of the program will be reached very shortly. The program, consistent with the legislation, will involve in the first instance the purchase of both raw wool and woolen textiles, preponderantly the latter. Although the purchase will initially be partly of wool and partly of wool textiles, we plan that conversion to military clothing will be made as required. It is clearly desirable that the purchase of both wool and textiles should be arranged to take place in an orderly way, causing the minimum effect on prices and permitting the mills to effect their own wool purchases. To the extent that raw wool is bought through a Government agency, it is planned that types will be of maximum adaptability and that the agency will operate through ordinary commercial channels.

"Finally, I wish to renew my assurances to you that so long as supplies of wool are adequate for the purpose, we have no intention of varying from our past practice of clothing our service men in 100 percent wool garments, and that the requirements of the services which led to the contract authorization in the Supplemental Appropriations Act related wholly to clothing of that character."

The results of Senator O'Mahoney's work in connection with the authorization of the wool purchase and the manner in which it will be handled were discussed in an interview between him and F. E. Ackerman, chairman of the Executive Committee of The Wool Bureau, Inc., which was broadcast over western wool producing areas from various stations the early part of the week of October 16th. Perhaps you heard it.

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## World Wool Situation Reviewed by International Group

This report of the recent meeting of the International Wool Study Group was released by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations on October 12, 1950. As stated in last month's Wool Grower, Harold Bishop, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association; Glen Brown, representative of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; and C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, were included in the U.S.A.'s representatives.

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FROM October 2 to October 10 representatives from 27 countries including the United States together with observers from 6 international organizations participated in the fourth meeting of the International Wool Study Group in London.

The group expects that in 1950-51 production of all wool will total 3,979 million pounds (greasy basis) compared with 3,938 million pounds in 1949-50, 3,782 million pounds in 1948-49 and the 3,788 million pounds annual average from 1934 to 1938. Production in 1950-51 is thus expected to be some 5 percent higher than the immediate prewar average. Of total wool production, apparel wool amounted to 3,124 million pounds in 1949-50 and is expected to reach 3,148 million pounds in 1950-51, 5 percent above the immediate prewar average.

Output in Australia has been rising quite sharply in the past three seasons—though mainly the increases constitute recovery from heavy drouth losses—and this year it is expected to be a little more than the previous record in 1943-44. The New Zealand, South African and South American clips, however, are expected to show little change this season, according to provisional estimates.

In 1949-50 apparel wool production on a clean basis is estimated at 1,850 million pounds to which can be added a net contribution from non-trade stocks (such as Joint Organization sales, etc.) of 368 million pounds to make total available supplies of 2,218 million pounds. It is assumed that this wool will be mainly consumed during the calendar year 1950. Consumption of apparel wool in the first 6 months of 1950 has been at an annual rate

(Continued on page 48)



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of 2,218 million pounds and if this rate continues throughout the remainder of 1950, consumption will balance available supplies and leave trade stocks unchanged over the year 1950.

In 1950-51 the clip is expected to produce 1,865 million pounds of apparel wool and 89 million pounds may be added from Joint Organization sales and other sources. Thus, ignoring any possible contribution from trade stocks, supplies should be sufficient to support consumption of 1,954 million pounds in the calendar year 1951. This would be approximately 10 percent less than the rate to which consumption held in the first half of 1950.

If current prices for wool prevail, consumers of finished wool goods will have to face higher prices, and the Study Group considered the extent to which consumer resistance to such prices and substitution for wool will reduce consumption. Some of the postwar demand has been in replenishment of consumers' wardrobes and the Group considered that there is evidence that this stocking up process is ending. The conclusion of the Group was that the general effect of all these influences and of other factors would be to reduce consumption of virgin wool sufficiently to bridge the apparent gap between current consumption and available supplies.

The Group also considered proposals for a reserve price scheme for wool submitted by representatives of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. These proposals are designed to reduce price fluctuations at a time when there is a major decline in wool prices; reserve prices would not operate at higher levels of wool prices. Wool which was bought in when prices were low would subsequently be placed on the market and would so tend to modify upward price movements. The following are the conclusions from the Study Group's examination of these proposals:

(1) It was agreed that the prevention of unduly wide fluctuations in wool prices was desirable in the interests of both producers and consumers, and that international action to modify such fluctuations was appropriate in times of both burdensome surplus and great scarcity.

(2) In view of the technical problems in the marketing of wool, including the auction method and the great variety of grades and types, a system of reserve prices which might be an adaptation of the Joint Organization mechanism would be appropriate to modify sharp downward movements in prices. It would be advantageous to have such a mechanism in existence.

(3) The Group considered that in the short term, there was no prospect of a major decline in wool prices and that, therefore, the establishment of reserve prices at levels in accordance with the proposals of the three Commonwealth countries would be unlikely to have a material effect on market prices in the near future.

(4) It was agreed that when buying-in operations at reserve prices were expected to assume substantial proportions there should be a further opportunity for full international consultation in the light of Chapter VI of the Havana Charter or any other international agreement on commodity policy which might then be in existence. It was agreed further that such consultation would be arranged on the request of the Government of any country materially concerned in the production or consumption of or trade in wool. Further consideration would be given at that time to the question of consumer representation. The Group recognized that in the meantime the proposal for direct representation of the United Kingdom as a consumer and for a Consultative Committee would be a safeguard for consumers' interests.

It has been decided that the Group should meet again in London as early as possible in the season commencing July 1, 1951.

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## California-Nevada Permittees Organize

A new association of California and western Nevada sheepmen who hold permits to graze their flocks on Federally owned range lands has been formed to deal directly with Federal agencies involved.

The new association, which will be known as the California-Nevada Federal Graziers Association, has as its primary purpose the negotiation with Federal officials concerning problems relating to grazing usage of the publicly owned ranges, in particular the dwindling number of sheep permitted to graze on them.

Lyle Cook of Cedarville is president and chairman of the board of directors of the new association. Other officers are Raymond Anchordoguy of Red Bluff, vice president and vice chairman of the board, and W. P. Wing, who will be secretary-treasurer.

The board of directors, in addition to the above, includes Elmer E. Cady of Linden, Philip Erro of Fresno, Henry Evans of Bishop, William Jenkins of Susanville, Lyman Willard of Red Bluff, E. V. Wing of Red Bluff, Chandler Church of Grass Valley, and Robert L. Pruett of Garderville, Nevada.

An executive committee composed of Church (chairman), Anchordoguy and Pruett, with Cook as an ex-officio member, will take the lead in discussing grazing problems with Federal administrative officials.

One of the new association's first actions was to select as its consultant Vernon Metcalf of Reno, Nevada. Metcalf, a former national forest supervisor, is consultant to the Nevada Wool Growers Association on range matters, secretary of the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association and a member of the Joint Forest Grazing Committee of the national sheep and cattle associations.

The association resulted from a recent meeting in Reno of a majority of the 74 sheep grazing permittees in the area who are deeply concerned with the sharp decline during recent years in the number of sheep permitted to be grazed on national forest lands. Between 1935 and 1949, the number of such sheep has been reduced from 320,000 head to 100,000 head.

Membership in the association is open to all forest and grazing district graziers in the area concerned. Headquarters of the association will be maintained in the offices of the California Wool Growers Association, 151 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, California.

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# THE Auxiliaries



## COLORADO

MRS. Sue Mosier, Greeley, chairman of District 7 in the Colorado sewing contest, announces that final judging for contestants in her area will be November 18 at the Elk's Club in Greeley. A professional model will give the girls demonstrations in modeling and showing their garments to the best advantage.

A complimentary luncheon will be given the District 7 contestants at Greeley.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BRIEFLY, the activities of the South Dakota Auxiliary can be summed up as follows: Mrs. Harry Devereaux welcomed the members to Rapid City on April 6, our first meeting of 1950, and served a sumptuous lamb dinner. Mrs. Joe Trotter, State auxiliary president, presided.

The second meeting was held in Belle Fourche on July 14 to welcome Miss Mary North of the Wool Bureau, Inc., and to have her help and give suggestions as to how to best carry out plans for the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

On August 4, auxiliary members met with the State Extension Service and home economics leaders to discuss ways of promoting more interest in the sewing contest through greater cooperation of the State organizations. —Mrs. J. G. Trotter

## WASHINGTON

THE Central Washington State Fair, which is held in Yakima, has just concluded. During the fair, which was from September 25th through October 1st, the Washington Wool Growers Auxiliary sponsored the Wool Booth and the Lamburger Booth. The Wool Booth is devoted solely to the promotion of the use of woolens, use of lanolin products, and the sewing and saving with wool. This year a display of Botany cosmetics, woolen yardage with brochures and blow-ups of our sewing contest, woolen bats and blankets, siesta robes and some of the prizes we are offering in the sewing contest, were featured.

Another interesting part of the booth was

the clever contrasting of "then" and "now" in sheep camps, and the loading of trucks in hauling the lambs to market. The display the Washington Auxiliary had at the Promotional Institute at the National Convention last year, was also on view.

Mrs. J. W. Hans of Sunnyside was chairman of the "Lamburger" Booth at the Fair this year and as usual it was a "sell-out." This is an old project with the Washington Auxiliary. Every year there has been a State or district fair in the last twenty years the women have sold Lamburgers. Some years they have sold 8,000 to 10,000 of the hot meat sandwiches, all made according to their own formula and accompanied by homemade relish.

Mrs. W. A. Roberts says the reputation for their goodness lies in the quality of the meat going into the sandwiches. They buy the whole lambs and have all the meat ground. Not so much money is made as a result, but their goodness does much to advertise the lamb industry.

The women hire one cook but do all the rest of the work themselves.

—Mrs. James Fletcher

## UTAH

THE big news from the Women's Auxiliary in Utah is that Mr. J. Bracken Lee, Governor of the State of Utah, is proclaiming "Lamb Week" in Utah from October 29th through November 5th. State Auxiliary President, Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack, and Lamb Promotion Chairman, Mrs. Roland Hansen, have been very busy lining up suitable publicity for this week, and plans are under way to have recipes using the less expensive cuts of lamb played up in the women's sections of leading State newspapers and all weeklies; radio programs and locally produced television programs showing the preparation of lamb dishes, and lamb promotion stickers placed in meat markets and on menus of cafes and restaurants during the week.

A board meeting for officers has been called for October 30th, at which time the chef of Hotel Utah is planning a special lamb dish for a luncheon prior to the meeting.

The Utah Auxiliary is also happy to announce Mrs. Leland Peterson of Hyrum, Mrs. Wynn Hansen of Collinston, and Mrs. Rosa C. Hunsaker of Tremonton will handle details of the "Make It Yourself With Wools" contest this year in Cache, Boxelder and Rich counties. Also, Mrs. Clarence Keller of Ogden is cooperating by carrying information relative to the contest to the Ogden High School and Weber Junior College. These additions should prove a great help in furthering the contest in the northern section of the State.

Because wool plays so great a part in knitting, the Utah Auxiliary this year will offer a prize of \$25.00 for the best dress or suit knit of all-wool yarn. The age limit in this division is through thirty and the same rules will apply as in the sewing contest. It is hoped there will be some entries included in the State "Make It Yourself With Wool" finals.

The Central Utah Chapter of the Utah Auxiliary will meet October 19th in Spanish Fork at the home of Mrs. Mark Bradford. This is a young chapter and it is really "going places" and "doing things."

## IDAHO

MRS. Earl S. Wright, president of the Idaho Auxiliary, called an executive meeting the afternoon of September 23. The "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest was discussed with Mrs. David Little, Mrs. John Baptie, Mrs. Clyde Bacon, and Mrs. Roy Laird. The time, place, and prizes for the elimination contest in each area were decided.

At the banquet held following the Pocatello Ram Sale, Mrs. Wright gave a brief talk mentioning the pleasant time she and Mrs. Laird had with Miss Mary North of the Wool Bureau, Inc., besides the important information and help received from her.

The ladies of the auxiliary were pleasant and gratefully surprised by a generous gift from the Pocatello Ram Sale Committee. —Phyllis Laird, Secretary

### Material for the Auxiliary Section

should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Press Correspondent, 1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Thirteen-State Report on Wool Sewing Contest

(Continued from page 35)

Idaho Home Economics Instructors which met at Sun Valley. This marked the first time that the full story of the contest and its educational value could be brought directly to the attention of every home economics teacher in the State.

### Montana Holds Area Shows

As an expansion measure sure to increase participation in the Montana contest, the Women's Auxiliary of that State is holding three area shows this year, instead of only one large fashion show. The new plan will give the State three semi-final and one State final show in which homesewing entries are modeled by the contestants, and prizes awarded. The Extension Service, a vital helpmate organization to the Auxiliary in all contest work, gave valuable assistance in organizing the new area shows. Also, greatly increased for 1950, is the amount of retail store contact work and general promotion being done in behalf of the Montana contest. Backing the Auxiliary to the utmost, the Montana Wool Growers Association offers commercial advertisements in its official publication, and other promotional aids to support Auxiliary fund-raising activities. Mrs. W. L. Barrett of Great Falls, president of the Auxiliary, is in charge of the contest. Five Indian reservations have been contacted for participation in the contest this year. They are: the Blackfeet, Crows, Rocky Boys, Flatheads, and Belnaps.

### Oregon Wool Growers Give \$1000 For Auxiliary Projects

So thoroughly has the Oregon Women's Auxiliary won the approval of the State's wool growers that for 1950 it has received more than \$1000 in direct contributions from prominent wool producers for contest work and other projects. Last year Oregon starred in the National Fashion Show as the only State ever to have two of the three top winners. In addition to the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest, the State Women's Auxiliary actively sponsors a great many 4-H projects. Ably assisted by the State Extension Service, it is expanding the homesewing contest into all sections of Oregon this year. General fund-raising activities are now under way and retail stores throughout the State are being contacted both by Auxiliary leaders and by members of the organization. Mrs. Peter Obiague of Burns, president of the Auxiliary, is homesewing director of the contest in Oregon.

### South Dakota Expands Contest to Eastern Section

The South Dakota contest, which has grown steadily in interest and participation during the past three years, has been expanded this year to include the eastern section of the State. This particular expansion has long been desired by Mr. H. J. Devereaux. Mr. Devereaux is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Wool Bureau and secretary of the South Dakota Wool Growers Association, and has given much personal time and effort toward making the contest a success throughout the West. Until this year, the South Dakota contest has centered principally around the Rapid City-Belle Fourche area, due to the fact that the Auxiliary is strongly organized in that section. This year Mrs. Joseph Trotter of Provo, president of the South Dakota Women's Auxiliary and Mrs. Arthur Jeremiason of Belle Fourche, homesewing chairman, announce that the auxiliary's concentrated effort to include the eastern section in the contest has been successful. They report the cooperation of the vocational home economics groups, the Cooperative Wool Growers of South Dakota and the Extension Service. The contest for Eastern South Dakota is now well under way and organized with the full support of the home economics groups and the Extension Service.

### Texas Has Wool Week: Adds New Areas

The request of the Texas Women's Auxiliary for an official wool week to be named in tribute to the contest again this year was granted early this month when Governor Allan Shiver set aside October 1st to the 7th as Texas' "Make It Yourself With Wool Week." Texas inaugurated a wool homesewing week in 1948 and has observed one each year since that time. For this year the Auxiliary has successfully expanded the contest into two new sections of the State—the Lubbock and Fort Stockton areas. This gives the State a total of 10 large sections, each representing from six to 21 counties, in which the contest is actively promoted and organized. The 1950 State Fashion Show to be held at Fort Worth during the State Auxiliary Convention from November 20th to 22nd, will be televised and broadcast. Offering their usual enthusiastic support, leading wool growers of Texas are again contributing funds to cover operating expenses for the contest. Last year Texas had both a wool contest and a mohair contest, but this year all effort has been directed to one

large "Make It Yourself With Wool and Mohair" contest. Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr. of Uvalde is president of the Auxiliary and Mrs. Minnie H. Mayer of Sonora is homesewing director. Much credit for the well-organized Texas contest as it exists today must also be attributed to Mrs. John Will Vance of Coleman who has been actively engaged in work on the Texas contest for the past three years.

### Utah Organizes Area Shows

In the past all Utah contestants have traveled to Salt Lake City for the pre-national State fashion show. This year the State has been divided into general areas and these sections placed under the supervision of area chairmen. The Auxiliary reports that this has aided materially in expanding contest participation, cutting down travel costs and generally bettering the contest. Contact with retail stores and with high schools has been strengthened and broadened for this year. Both officers and members of the Auxiliary have been engaged since early last spring in a comprehensive program of personal contact and follow-up work in behalf of the contest. The Auxiliary reports active cooperation and assistance from the Extension Service and the Vocational Home Economics groups. Given full support throughout the year by the State wool growers' association, the Utah Auxiliary has received a \$500 contribution for contest work from the association. Last year Utah had one of the three top winners in the National Fashion Show at Denver, Colorado.

### Washington Tightens State-Wide Organization

The Women's Auxiliary of Washington this year has focused full attention on tightening its state-wide organization of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. Throughout the year it has waged a strong and effective campaign for support from all retail stores in the State and for increased publicity on local and State contest activities. With the able assistance of the Extension Service, it has endeavored to keep all contest workers consistently aware of what is happening on the project in other sections of the State. A large number of local and State publicity stories have been sent out to date, and more are planned for the future. The Washington Auxiliary, one of the best organized in the West, again held its annual "Lamburger Booth" at the State Fair where the sale of succulent "Lamburgers" brought in a considerable amount of money toward de-

fraying expenses of the contest. Mrs. James Fletcher of Selah, Washington Auxiliary President, is director of the State contest.

#### **National President Active in Contest Work**

Mrs. Clell Lung, president of the National Wool Growers Auxiliary, who is in complete charge of all work on the National "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest, is a resident of Yakima, Washington. On her visit to that State, Miss North called upon Mrs. Lung to bring her the official greetings of the Wool Bureau and to congratulate her on the excellent progress shown in this year's national contest. An extremely capable and efficient administrator, Mrs. Lung is the originator of the blue "promotion stickers" advertising wool and lamb. These stickers for use as "stamp advertisements" on letters, packages and general mailing pieces have been highly successful, both as a promotion medium and as a source of funds for the national contest. Mrs. Lung has already realized more than one thousand dollars on their sale. This money will be used toward expenses incurred by the National Auxiliary in connection with the wool homesewing contest. During Miss North's visit in Washington, Mrs. Lung accompanied her to several of the principal meetings held in that State. The National President will be a featured guest speaker at the Oregon State Wool Growers Convention. She will also speak on the 1950 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. She also plans to make official visits to the State conventions of Idaho, Washington, Montana, and Wyoming in behalf of the national contest.

#### **Wyoming Ready for Record-Making National Fashion Show**

Big plans for the national fashion show and the 86th annual Wool Growers Convention at Casper are nearly completed throughout Wyoming. President of the Wyoming Auxiliary is Mrs. Reynold Seaverson of Rawlins. Mrs. O. T. Evans of Casper, who has directed the Wyoming "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest since its inception, will be in charge of all arrangements for the hostess State in the 1950 National Fashion Show. In her report Miss North gives particular credit for this State's well-organized contest to Mr. J. B. Wilson and Mrs. Evans. Mr. Wilson, a member of the Wool Bureau's Board of Directors and secretary of the Wyoming

Wool Growers Association, has been a source of inspiration and personal service in expediting the project. Mrs. Evans has worked with indefatigable industry and selfless devotion on all contest matters for four years, and due in great part to this direction, the contest today is a smooth-running project, functioning in every part of the State. Mrs. Howard Flitner is codirector of this year's contest with Mrs. Evans, and has been particularly active in working with groups in northern Wyoming.

Accompanying Miss North on many of her calls and meetings in the States were the following Auxiliary members: Colorado, Mrs. Ross Ingersoll and Mrs. Brendan Sullivan; Idaho, Mrs. Earl S. Wright and Mrs. Roy Laird; Montana, Mrs. W. L. Barrett; Oregon, Mrs. Peter Obiaque; South Dakota, Mrs. H. J. Devereaux; Texas, Mrs. John Will Vance and Mrs. Sayers Farmer; Utah, Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack, Mrs. R. F. Jacobson and Mrs. Roland Hansen; Washington, Mrs. Clell Lung, National Auxiliary President, Mrs. James Fletcher and Mrs. W. A. Roberts; Wyoming, Mrs. O. T. Evans and Mrs. Howard Flitner.

#### **Retail Stores Strongly Approve Contest**

On her trip through the West, Miss North visited more than 80 retail stores, and a large number of Singer Sewing Machine centers. In view of comments made by representatives of these companies, it is obvious that the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest is of increasing importance in the sale of wool fabrics in the West. Many store owners and other key personnel stated that a major part of their wool fabric sales went to young women who explained they wanted the material for "the contest." In those areas where the contest was not actively organized, store representatives were eager to have it introduced. Although the West is the nation's great wool-producing center, its merchants reported that piece goods sales are off. On the basis of this it is strongly apparent that retailers need the contest to promote their wool piece goods business, and young women of the West need it for education and fashion guidance. Once a homesewer has made a superior garment in top-quality wool fabric, and has read and written about wool as part of her contest participation, she knows the advantages that wool—and wool alone—can offer in fashion-creating fabric.

The number of retail stores carrying posters, distributing brochures and cooperating in other ways with the project this

year, has almost doubled over last year's. Singer Sewing Machine Centers have been exceptionally active. In the 1950 contest they, together with many leading chain and top-quality department stores, have offered specific suggestions for making the contest even more directly responsible for increasing wool sales for 1951.

#### **Radio Appearances During Tour**

In addition to visiting all major radio stations throughout the West in connection with general promotion work on the contest, Miss North appeared with leading Auxiliary members and wool growers of the West on nine different radio programs in behalf of the project. The principal speakers and programs were as follows: H. J. Devereaux, KOTA, Rapid City, S. D.; G. Norman Winder, KRAI, Craig, Col.; Victor Johnson, KWRC, Pendleton, Ore.; Mrs. James Fletcher and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, KGA and KHQ, Spokane, Washington; Mrs. O. T. Evans, KSPR, Casper, Wyo.; Mrs. Hugh Von Krosigk, KODI, Cody, Wyoming; Mrs. Brendan Sullivan and Mrs. Ross Ingersoll, KOA and KFEL, Denver, Colorado.

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#### **The Cutting Chute . . .**

#### **NEW SCREW WORM REMEDY ANNOUNCED**

A new treatment containing lindane, a powerful new insecticide, for the control of screwworm, the most destructive livestock insect pest in southern States was made known by the USDA in Washington, D. C., on October 17th. The new treatment, known as EQ 335 screwworm remedy, will replace the Department's EQ 62, known to stockmen for the past decade as the most effective of all remedies for screwworm control. The new remedy is the development of the Kerrville, Texas, laboratory of the Department's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, after four years of laboratory and field testing. Department veterinarians with the Bureau of Animal Industry participated in the development by studying the effects on livestock of the materials contained in the remedy. They found the formula did not affect the health of animals when treated according to directions.

# Thank You!

We wish to take this opportunity to thank our good friends who purchased B Stock Ranch Suffolks, Hampshires, and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds at the ram sales and at the ranch this year.

We appreciate the confidence which you have placed in the quality of our offerings, enabling us to make the following records at the sales in 1950:

**FILER RAM SALE:**

Top-selling pen of five Suffolk yearlings at \$400 per head, highest price ever paid in Idaho for a pen of 5 rams.

**NATIONAL RAM SALE:**

Top-selling pen of ten Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds at \$300 per head.

**POCATELLO RAM SALE:** Top-selling pen of four Suffolk yearlings at \$280 per head.

To the following buyers of our rams at the sales and at the ranch during 1950, we extend best wishes for an excellent lamb crop in 1951:

Frank Arburua, Los Banos, Calif.  
John Archabal, Boise, Idaho  
John Arkoosh, Gooding, Idaho  
Max B. Arnold, Madera, Calif.  
Eusebio Astorquia, Gooding, Idaho  
Bennett Bros., Mountain Home, Idaho  
Robert Byram & Sons, Ogden, Utah  
Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah  
Faniani & Fish, Durham, Calif.  
Ralph Faulkner, Gooding, Idaho  
H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho  
C. E. Flournoy, Flournoy, Calif.  
T. H. Gooding, Ketchum, Idaho  
Hatch Bros. Co., Woods Cross, Utah  
Jones & Polk, Upper Lake, Calif.  
Frank Jouglard, Soda Springs, Idaho  
Garnett Kidd, Burley, Idaho  
Ray Lincoln, Twin Falls, Idaho  
D. D. Liskey, Klamath Falls, Oregon

Ivan McIvers, Caldwell, Idaho  
M. & T., Inc., Chico, Calif.  
Martin Bros., Shoshone, Idaho  
E. M. Michael, Willows, Calif.  
Albino Monturo, Stratford, Calif.  
Quintana Sheep Co., Homedale, Idaho  
Roy C. Reichert, Filer, Idaho  
Frank Reimann, Artois, Calif.  
Richins Bros., Henefer, Utah  
Jim Russell (Thompson Sheep Co.)  
Mayfield, Idaho  
Joe Sainz, Soda Springs, Idaho  
Milton Schaefer, Bellevue, Idaho  
Smith Ranch, Craig, Colorado  
Bill Smith, Boise, Idaho  
Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado  
H. B. Soulen, Weiser, Idaho  
William E. Widman, Baker, Oregon

Again in 1951 you will find BURTON Quality Rams in the leading sales.



**T. B. BURTON** **B STOCK RANCH**  
**CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO**

# Sheep Sales and Shows

## Craig, Colorado, Sale

AT the 8th annual Craig Ram Sale at Craig, Colorado, October 2nd, 627 rams sold for a total of \$70,564 or an overall average of \$112.38 to set a new record for the Craig sale.

The top-selling single stud, a Suffolk yearling, was consigned by Angel Caras & Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah, and purchased by Tom Henney of Kremmling, Colorado, at \$310. The top pen of the sale, consigned by the Y. U. Ranch, Walden, Colorado, was a pen of nine Columbia yearlings that Regas K. Halandras of Meeker, Colorado, bought at \$220 per head.

A pen of eleven Hampshire-Suffolk cross-bred lambs consigned by Robert Blastock of Filer, Idaho, went to Ralph Pitchforth of Craig, Colorado, for \$150 per head to top the class for lambs in pen.

A single lamb, Suffolk stud prospect consigned by Morris Powell, Saratoga, Wyoming, went to Ralph R. Reeve of Hamilton, Colorado, for \$250.

Second high stud of the sale went for \$275 to Kuipers Brothers of Walden, Colorado and was a Suffolk consigned by F. N. Davidson & Sons, Saratoga, Wyoming.

Columbias topped all breeds with an average of \$165.44 per head.

Breeds sold as follows:

Columbias—113 head	average \$165.44
Studs—4, top \$250;	average \$225
Yearling pens—109 head,	top \$220; average \$163.26
Rambouillet—31 head,	average \$131.45
Studs—1 at \$200	
Yearling pens—30 head,	top \$140; average \$129.17
Suffolks—190 head,	average \$115.80
Studs—6 head, top \$310;	average \$218.17
Yearling pens 148, top \$250 per head;	average \$117.48
Lambs—36 head, top \$135;	average \$91.81
Corriedales—38 head,	average \$113.79
Studs—1 at \$200	
Yearlings—37 head, top \$175;	average \$111.49
Hampshire-Suffolk Crossbreds—108 head,	average \$90.26
Yearlings—87 head, top \$175;	average \$90.26
Lambs—21 head, top \$150;	average \$110.71
Hampshires—132 head,	average \$81.30
Studs—2 head, top \$200;	average \$81.30

Lambs—15 head, top \$70; average \$55  
Cotswold-Rambouillet Crossbreds—15 head, average \$60  
Yearlings—15 head, top \$75  
Yearlings—115 head, top \$165; average \$83.65

Auxiliary handling the affair. The Chamber of Commerce also served coffee and donuts throughout the day. Auctioneer was Ken Conzelman of Bozeman, Montana.

Averages were as follows:

Breed	No.	Price per head
Columbia X Rambouillet	105	\$140.25
Suffolks	4	140.00
Columbias	96	136.88
Rambouillet	81	130.37
Lincoln X Rambouillet	75	114.24
Targhees	121	109.50

## U. S. Experiment Station Sale

BUYERS from eight states purchased the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station range-developed offering of 230 rams and 480 ewes and ewe lambs of Columbia, Rambouillet and Targhee breeding for \$47,000 at the following prices on September 28:

Nineteen Targhee single rams sold for \$260 each, and 42 range rams for \$135 each. The top ram was purchased by Sherman Halverson, Kilgore, Idaho, at \$410 and Steve Thompson, Heppner, Oregon, took the top pen of five at \$240 each.

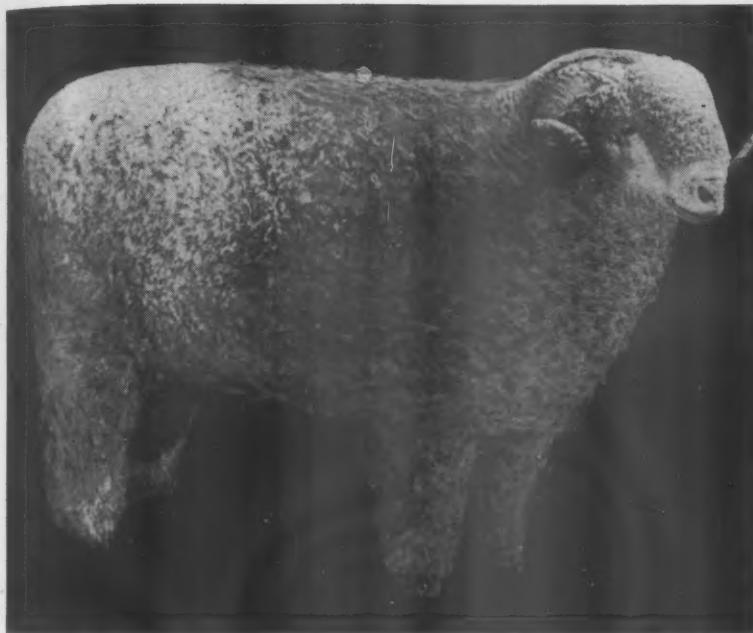
Twenty-nine single Columbia rams brought \$240 each, with a top going to Lloyd Holmquist, Filer, Idaho, for \$500. Alma Adams, Grace, Idaho purchased the top pen of five rams at \$130 each. Forty-seven range rams brought an average of \$119.

Twenty-four single Rambouillet rams sold for \$132 each. Dr. H. C. Gardiner, Mt. Haggan Land and Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana, took the top at \$270. Percy M. Capson, Blackfoot, Idaho, topped the pens of five with a bid of \$115 each. Two hundred thirty-two rams made an average of \$132.

Nineteen aged Columbia ewes went to E. J. Handley, McMinnville, Oregon, for \$54 each. One hundred sixty-four commercial aged ewes brought \$35 each; forty-two commercial yearling ewes \$46 each, and 256 commercial ewe lambs sold for \$36.75 each.

The bulk of the ram offering went to growers in Texas, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho with some sales to California, South Dakota, Utah and Oregon. Idaho and Montana growers purchased most of the ewe offering.

(Continued on page 57)



Range Rams

Our Specialty

Top-seller in the 1950 National Ram Sale, a Rambouillet stud ram consigned by George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah, and purchased at \$2500 by the Pauly Ranch.

# THE PAULY RANCH

SYLVAN J. PAULY  
Owner

DEER LODGE, MONTANA

Top-selling pen of Rambouillet range rams in the 1950 National Ram Sale, consigned by Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, and purchased at \$300 per head by the Pauly Ranch. (Photos by Edwin E. Marsh)

Breeders of  
*Registered and Purebred*  
**Rambouillet Sheep**

Also  
**Lincoln-Rambouillet**  
**Cross-breds**



# CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY

PENDLETON, OREGON

MRS. MAC HOKE

DONALD CAMERON



**RAMBOUILLETS & LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS.** Well-Conditioned Bucks, Raised in the Blue Mountains of Oregon. Produce Large Lambs and Heavy Wool Clips. **SELECTIVE BREEDING FROM RAMS PURCHASED AT NATIONAL RAM SALES.**

**ROY R. MOORE and MONTE MOORE**  
General Agents  
4518 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo.  
or Rock River, Wyoming

## Champions at Pacific International

SHOWN below are the high winners in the sheep section of the 1950 Pacific International Livestock Exposition at North Portland, Oregon, October 6-14.

**Cheviots:** Champion ram, Henry Davenport, Silverton, Oregon; reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Don F. Kessi & Son, Harlan, Oregon.

**Columbias:** All three champions, E. J. Handley, Route #1, McMinnville, Oregon.

**Corriedales:** Champion ram, Geo. L. Crane, 1649 Crane Canyon Rd., Santa Rosa, California; reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Wesley Wooden, 512 E. Street, Davis, California.

**Cotswolds:** Champion ram and champion ewe, Harms Bros., Canby, Oregon; reserve champion ram, Kenneth McCrae, Monmouth, Oregon.

**Dorsets:** Champion ram and champion ewe, Gath Bros., Turner, Oregon; reserve champion ram, John L. Banick, Rt. #1, Box 157, Brooks, Oregon.

**Hampshires:** Champion ram and champion ewe, Gath Bros., Turner, Oregon; reserve champion ram, Mervin O. Pearson, Turner, Oregon.

**Lincolns:** Champion and reserve champion rams, Delbert & Donna Kessi, Harlan, Oregon; champion ewe, James Riddell, Monmouth, Oregon.

**Rambouillet:** All three champions, Glenn Maddux, Rt. #6, Box 12, Bakersfield, California.

**Romneys:** Champion ram, Angus B. Leffler, Scio, Oregon; reserve champion ram, Ahrens Bros., Rt. #2, Box 60, Turner, Oregon; champion ewe, L. E. McCaleb, Rt. #1, Monmouth, Oregon.

**Shropshires:** Champion ram and champion ewe, Gath Bros., Turner, Oregon; reserve champion ram, Angus B. Leffler, Scio, Oregon.

**Southdowns:** Champion ram, Karl B. Whipper & Son, Turner, Oregon; reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Severa Wilford, Jr., Box 66, Cotati, California.

**Suffolks:** Champion ram, Ahrens Bros., Rt. #2, Box 60, Turner, Oregon; reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Gath Bros., Rt. #2, Box 59, Turner, Oregon.

In the purebred fat sheep section the championship awards for wether lambs, singles and pens of three, were as follows:

**Cheviots:** Both awards, Henry Davenport, Silverton, Oregon.

**Columbias:** Both awards, Marcus Vetter, Woodburn, Oregon.

**Hampshires:** Both awards, John S. Banick, Brooks, Oregon.

**Shropshires:** Both awards, Severa Wilford, Jr., Cotati, California.

**Southdowns:** Both awards, Severa Wilford, Jr., Cotati, California.

Grades and crossbreds (medium wool or down type) both awards, Severa Wilford, Jr.

In the Angora goat section of the show the champion buck and doe in the short hair division were exhibited by P. H. Brown, Sublimity, Oregon. The champion buck in the long hair division was also shown by P. H. Brown and the champion doe was shown by Ed Riddell, Monmouth, Oregon.

## Columbia Show and Sale

HIGHLIGHTS of the 7th National Columbia Show and Sale at Minot, North Dakota, October 13-14, are as follows:

The grand champion ram consigned by Frank B. Curtis, Wolf, Wyoming, was purchased for a top price of \$1600 by James Noble of the Hartley Stock Farm, Page, North Dakota. This is the highest price paid for the grand champion ram since 1947 when \$2750 was paid by Joe Hooten of Harvey, North Dakota. Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah, showed the reserve champion ram, which W. A. Denecke of Bozeman, Montana, purchased. The grand champion ewe was consigned by Mark B. Hanson of Spanish Fork, Utah, and James A. Hunt, Center, Colorado, was the purchaser. This is the second consecutive year for Mark B. Hanson to be awarded the grand champion ewe honors at this event. Mark Bradford consigned the reserve champion ewe, which was purchased by Mrs. W. P. Borden, Mandan, North Dakota.

All averages on the 139 animals consigned and sold at the sale topped those for 1949. The ram average was \$270; the ewe average, \$125; and the overall average, \$155. Total purchases amounted to \$21,740.

The judges at the show were: Mr. Rufus Cox, Manhattan, Kansas; Mr. M. H. McDonald, Fargo, North Dakota; and Mr. Alma Esplin, Logan, Utah. The directors were U. S. Archibald, Gillette, Wyoming; R. B. Marquiss, Gillette, Wyoming; Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah; Marcus Vetter, Woodburn, Oregon; Everett Vannorddel, Kingsley, Iowa; A. J. Dexter, St. Paul, Minnesota; Ortho Whitefield, Frina, Texas; W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana; James Noble, Page, North Dakota; Eugene Laibe, Lafayette, Ohio; Ernest White, Rollins, Montana; A. W. Powell, Sisseton, South Dakota—Ulric M. Gwynn, Jr. Sales Mgr.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 of National Wool Grower, published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah for October 1, 1950.

STATE OF UTAH } ss.  
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Irene Young, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the National Wool Grower and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semi-weekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City 1, Utah; Editors J. M. Jones and Irene Young.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) National Wool Growers Association, an unincorporated body, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah, and twelve unincorporated State wool growers' associations.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(signed) IRENE YOUNG

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1950.  
(SEAL)

(signed) BULIA H. ANDERSON  
(My commission expires July 17, 1953)

# AROUND the RANGE COUNTRY

## ARIZONA

Dry, with near record high temperatures. In Tucson area, harvesting of grain sorghums proceeding, as well as planting of winter oats and barley. Some grain remains to be threshed in northern area. Ranges dry.

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged generally above normal. Moderate precipitation in north coastal area, and light, scattered showers elsewhere. On north coast, showers well spaced, permitting farm operations to continue largely unhampered; considerable fall plowing and other soil preparation in progress; continued mild weather and scattered showers resulted in best stand of range grass in many years. On central coast, weather generally favored crops. In upper Sacramento Valley, moderate temperatures and light precipitation benefited most crops, but some alfalfa cutting and drying delayed and cutting silage slowed. In lower Sacramento Valley, good harvesting weather prevailed; early fall work a little slow due to lack of rain. In San Joaquin Valley, weather generally favored agricultural activities.

## COLORADO

Week unusually clear, warm and dry. Precipitation light and limited to a very few, scattered western points. Fall grains, ranges, and pastures fair to good, but drying rapidly. Livestock good to excellent; mostly on winter ranges and feed lots, with moderate movement to markets.

## Center, Saguache County

October 20, 1950

It's a very poor outlook we have for feed this fall and winter. It has been very dry here all through the month, and as a result, there's been a considerable drop in farm flocks. While about 10 percent more ewe lambs have been held back for replacements, the feed situation is holding sheep numbers down. The number of range ewes to be bred this season is about the same as last, but there's only about half as many farm flock ewes. A considerable number of range ewes have been shipped to Kansas for the winter. Alfalfa hay in the stack is priced at \$30 a ton and baled, it is \$35.

Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have been sold here recently at \$32.50 to \$35 a head.

We do not have enough trappers to handle the coyote situation here.

Newmyer Sheep Co.  
By E. E. Newmyer

**Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.**

**Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending October 24th.**

**Hayden, Routt County**  
October 12, 1950

I have been at Craig and Hayden and at our headquarters at Morgan Creek, nine miles north of Hayden, since October 1. Most all the lambs that had been contracted as well as others are 90 percent loaded. A lot of aged ewes have been sold for breeders at \$15, \$17 to \$20 a head at loading points. About 2,000 head enroute to the Hayden yards sold at \$20 a head. They were in good flesh and condition. I estimated they would weigh between 117 and 120 pounds.

Most all these aged ewes are in normal or better condition this year. The breeding ewes shaped up for the winter are in noticeably higher condition than for the past three or four years.

High demand has pulled out top bids of \$35 for yearling ewes in northwestern Colorado; some have hit \$34 to \$35, with \$1 or more freight to be added. Some middle aged ewes of 115 pounds were offered recently at \$25.—M. A. Smith

## IDAHO

Cooler, but still well above normal. Light to moderately heavy showers in north, very light in south. Generally favorable for harvesting sugar beets and potatoes, and for starting winter wheat. Livestock good.

**Malad, Oneida County**  
October 17, 1950

Liquidation is still on. With more threats of cuts from the Government and after 54 years of continuous scrapping in the sheep business, I still find no way to quit. It's my life's work; I love the sheep, and Uncle Sam won't let me quit.

I believe there will be a little increase,

however, in the number of ewes bred this fall, and about 10 percent more ewe lambs are being carried over. Recent sales of yearling ewes run from \$25 to \$30, with a few at \$33. We usually feed alfalfa hay, which is around \$15 a ton in the stack, and pellets during the winter.

Coyotes are much less troublesome; the present system is excellent.

We've had a mild fall, with showers during the last two weeks. Feed conditions are much improved and livestock should go into feed yards in good shape.

J. H. Dredge

**Challis, Custer County**  
October 18, 1950

Due to considerable moisture during the current month, feed conditions are improved and at present the ranges are above average. Purina cubes and corn are used as supplemental feeds in our operation. Alfalfa can be had at \$16 a ton in the stack.

Sheep flocks are still going down in numbers. Only about 80 percent of the ewes bred last year are in the flocks this, and the number of ewe lambs kept is 25 percent short of a year ago.

A predator campaign and the use of 1080 have cut coyote numbers down considerably.

—Merle Drake

**American Falls, Power County**  
October 25, 1950

There are only about 10,000 head of breeding ewes in Power County now. Twenty years ago there were 50,000. The administration of the Taylor Act grazing and grazing on the national forests has been one of the main factors in reducing the number of sheep. No new young fellows want or like the work so they don't get into it. Older fellows are tired of being told what they can do and how to do it. In Power County sheepmen make more money raising wheat, on the ground they formerly used for grazing, than they do with sheep.

The number of ewes bred will be smaller this fall and our breeding flocks will continue to decrease if range supervision continues to cut forest and Taylor grazing

(Continued on page 60)

# MOUNT HAGGIN LAND AND LIVESTOCK CO.

ANACONDA, MONTANA

---

Twelve years ago in cooperation with the U. S. Experiment Station at Bozeman, Montana, and the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, we undertook with their advice and assistance to develop range sheep particularly adapted to Western conditions in the range States. Since much progress had been made in this direction with the Columbia, we started out with something over three thousand selected, smooth, high-quality Rambouillet ewes. For a number of years, we used the fine end of the Columbia rams produced at Dubois, as well as Targhees and later Polled Rambouillets.

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lands. Some small lots of yearling ewes have been sold at \$31 a head. This price applies to both fine-wool and crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes.

There is ample feed on fall and winter ranges, but it is dry. Our usual fall rains haven't come as yet. While the dry weather has been hard on livestock, it has been good for the beet and spud harvest. I always feed corn during the winter. I think it is much better than hay per dollar spent, although some hay is required. At present alfalfa hay in the stack runs from \$14 to \$18 a ton.

Coyotes are less numerous, for which we believe 1080 is responsible plus a lot of hard effort and money from the sheepmen's pockets in coyote campaigns.

-Vern Eames

### MONTANA

Mild, except cool in north-central over week end. Precipitation moderate to heavy along northern border to light in south. Grain harvest practically completed; boxcar shortage and high moisture content causing some difficulty. Livestock very good and on summer range, except where moved from higher elevation of western half.

### NEVADA

A few light showers in northeast, elsewhere dry. Temperatures average above normal.

### NEW MEXICO

Very warm week, with no precipitation. Winter grains excellent start in most areas, with adequate soil moisture for present needs. Some grain fields being pastured. Ranges dry and short in northwest, but generally good elsewhere. Cattle and sheep in very good condition, with some marketing reported.

Santa Rosa, Guadalupe County  
October 18, 1950

I do not think there is going to be much of an increase in sheep flocks here, but most sheep growers have or are fencing their ranges and turning their sheep loose and will continue to operate with about the same numbers as they have for the past several years. There are so few breeding ewes for sale that not much could be done to increase, if there were a wish to do so. Probably there are a few more ewe lambs retained than a year ago, but there will be no material difference in the number of young ewes bred this season. A considerable number of old ewes have been sold to farmers who shipped them, or will, to wheat and other pastures, and breed them, which should result in more lambs next year. I have heard of one recent sale of whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes at \$30 a head.

Very few sheep are herded in this section any more, and probably in a few more years, none will be, because so very few good herders are left; also sheep

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turned loose do much better and at less expense than those under herd. Up to a very few years ago practically all sheep in this area were under herd.

Some ranches fenced with woven wire are partly stocked with sheep and partly with cattle, which I think is proving to be the most economical method of utilizing our ranges. Apparently ranges about half stocked with sheep and about half with cattle are always in better condition than those stocked to carrying capacity with either.

We've had excellent weather this month. Perhaps a little more moisture in most parts of this area would have made more and better grass, as it dried up a little too early, but feed is good anyway. We usually use high protein pellets, either soy bean or cottonseed, during the winter. No alfalfa is raised here; baled, it is probably selling now for \$25 to \$30 a ton.

Coyotes are causing us less trouble, on account of the 1080 poison campaigns of the Fish and Wildlife Service the past two winters, mostly last. —A. J. Irwin

#### OREGON

Temperatures moderate, with weekly averages ranging slightly below to slightly above normal in west and up to seven degrees above normal in east. Considerable rainfall totaled near 3 inches in coastal areas and various amounts inland. Northwestern farm work restricted to essential chores and maintenance due to wet fields. In central Oregon, small amount of grain seedling still in progress; earlier-planted fall wheat looking very good. Ranges and pastures free of snow, providing plentiful feed supply. Livestock marketing brisk.

#### Heppner, Morrow County October 25, 1950

We have the best prospects for winter grass in several years; with excellent growing weather during October.

While more ewe lambs are being held for replacements, and while there may be some increase in the number of ewes bred, I do not know of much real effort in this area to increase sheep numbers. The main drawbacks are the lack of good help and the lack of summer range. The Forest Service is gradually cutting down the number of sheep on forest allotments, which is causing reductions in flocks.

I haven't heard of any sales of yearling ewes, but both fine-wool or whitefaced crossbred ewes are worth from \$25 to \$35 a head. No contracts, so far as I know, have been made on 1951 wools.

We use mostly sheep cubes and oats as supplemental feeds. Alfalfa hay in the stack costs from \$25 to \$30 a ton.

Trappers supplied with 1080 poison have been doing a good job with coyotes.

—Hugh C. Curran



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##### JUNE 12th—STAUNTON, VIRGINIA—EASTERN STUD RAM SALE

29 Hampshire rams sold for average of \$238.10. Top Hampshire ram sold for \$770.00. 30 Hampshire ewes sold for average of \$184.33. Top Hampshire ewe sold for \$500.00.

##### JUNE 24th—SEDALIA, MISSOURI—MIDWEST STUD RAM SALE

19 yearling Hampshire rams sold for average of \$188.43. Top Hampshire ram sold for \$530.00.

##### JUNE 26th—DES MOINES, IOWA—NATIONAL CORN BELT SALE

36 Hampshires sold for average of \$115.00.

##### JULY 12th—HARRISBURG, PA.—KEYSTONE STUD RAM SALE

46 Hampshires sold as follows:—Yearling ewes averaged \$154.54, ewe lambs averaged \$160.00. Ram lambs averaged \$134.00. Yearling rams averaged \$94.42. Top Hampshire ram sold for \$400.00. Top Hampshire ewe sold for \$310.00.

##### JULY 22nd—ITHACA, N.Y.—PUREBRED SHEEP IMPROVEMENT SALE

A Hampshire yearling ewe topped the sale at \$260.00.

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#### Baker, Baker County October 2, 1950

Feed on the fall and winter ranges looks only fair. We only had one or two rains during September, so there's no new grass. I winter about 1300 ewes and 225 ewe lambs. About the 10th of February I begin feeding about four sacks of 21 percent cubes and some barley to the thinner ones. During the lambing season I feed about 10 tons of oats. I would figure 12 tons cubes, 3 tons barley and 10 tons oats.

Only a few operators have been raising their replacements. The others have found them hard to buy and expensive, \$30 per head (recently 30 cents a pound has been offered for whitefaced ewe lambs, but none were for sale). And there will be fewer sheep in this county this winter.

The use of 1080 poison has done considerable to curtail coyotes. Now is the time to hit them harder.

—Charles M. Colton

#### Silverton, Marion County October 25, 1950

We are getting plenty of rain now and the grass is very good. There will be about 25 percent more ewe lambs carried over this fall than last and probably there will be about a 20 percent increase in the number of ewes bred, as many are breeding their ewe lambs; also sheepmen are not culling so closely on the older ewes. Cross-bred two- and three-year-old whitefaced ewes have been sold recently at \$30 a head and some ewe lambs up to \$35 a head. We have to haul our hay in and it is priced at \$30 to \$33 a ton. Coyotes are on the increase here because they are not using 1080 in the mountains.

—Henry Davenport

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Warm first of week, becoming cloudy and cold over week end, but temperatures averaged above normal for week. No precipitation. Corn dried well; a great deal picked for feed and shocked. Other activities were hauling hay, threshing soybeans, plowing, and harvesting potatoes and sugarbeets. Grazing good. Livestock marketing heavy.

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### Long Valley, Washabaugh County October 23, 1950

October has been a very wet month, grazing has improved and the outlook for winter feed is good. I think that more ewe lambs are being kept on the farms this fall and a great many more ewes are bred than a year ago.

Coyotes have not been very troublesome lately, as pilots with planes have cleaned out from 80 to 90 percent of them.

—J. W. Arnold

### TEXAS

Light to moderate rains in northeast quarter of State at midweek delayed field work, but supplied moisture for germination of small grains and pastures. Drouthy conditions continued in Coastal Bend and extreme south. Non-irrigated sections, especially Coastal Bend, in critical need of moisture and cannot be planted until rains come. Ample range and pasture feed in north, but even with supplemental feeding in southeast cattle shrinking. Cattle moving in volume to wheat pastures in northwest.

### UTAH

Much above normal weather has been good for harvesting and maturing late crops. A few showers in north portion. Dry weather unfavorable for dry land wheat.

### Tremonton, Box Elder County October 21, 1950

The fall range is pretty good, but the winter range is poor. October weather has been mostly warm, with only one or two good rains hitting in spots.

I think there are more ewe lambs being kept. Breeding flocks are about the same size as last year. However, many farmers have bought old ewes this fall, so maybe there'll be a little increase in the lamb crop next year. Recent prices for yearling ewes have run from \$30 to \$35.

In past years I have had my own barley made into pellets for use as supplemental feed during the winter. Baled alfalfa is priced at \$25 a ton.

—Israel Hunsaker

### Cedar City, Iron County October 25, 1950

There has been some effort in this area to increase sheep flocks but the number of ewes available has been so small that little has been accomplished. Sheepmen are holding a few more ewe lambs over but breeding will be about on the same basis as last year.

The outlook for feed on the winter range is very poor. October has been hot and dry which aggravated a serious, existing winter feed condition.

I always use corn for winter feeding.  
(Continued on page 64)

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Alfalfa hay baled is priced at \$25 a ton.

Because of an efficient poisoning campaign, coyotes are less numerous.

—Grant R. Hunter

### Orangeville, Emery County

October 20, 1950

Both fall and winter range feed is generally poor. This month so far has been warm and dry. On the farms where it was wet, feed grew; otherwise it has dried out. We use corn mostly during the winter. Alfalfa is priced at \$25 in the stack. The sheepmen are trying to build their herds up, but not many farmers are raising sheep. A few more ewe lambs are being carried over this fall than a year ago, but the number of ewes bred will not be any larger. I have heard of 100 head of ewes from ones to fours selling recently at \$32 a head.

Coyote numbers are down. We saw a few on our summer range; none around the ranch this year.—Wilford Humphrey

### WASHINGTON

Temperatures variable; near normal in east and subnormal in west. Frequent light to moderate showers in all sections. Pastures and winter ranges greatly improved by rain. Livestock very good. Eastern cattle and lambs moving to markets.

### Pullman, Whitman County

October 3, 1950

The ranges are very dry. Lack of moisture has injured the winter feed. The summer forage was better than usual, due to rains during June.

During September fat lambs were taken at 26 cents and feeders at 24 cents. A year ago 20 cents and 19 cents, respectively, were paid for them. Fine-wool ewe lambs brought 30 cents and whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs, a half cent more, as against 23 cents last year. Mixed lots sold at 24 cents.—C. A. Hood

### WYOMING

Week unseasonably mild, with average temperatures about eleven degrees above normal. No precipitation, except light showers in Yellowstone Park. Livestock good; heavy shipments to markets. Ranges good.

### McKinley, Converse County

October 28, 1950

We've had one of the nicest Octobers in Wyoming that anyone has ever seen, although we have had quite a lot of wind, and yesterday in parts of the State, it attained almost hurricane proportions. I have never seen ranges in as good condition as they are at present, due to the large amount of moisture we got during September.

I have heard of a sale of one small bunch of ewe lambs at 33 cents; 32½ cents seems to be the standard price, although very few ewe lambs are for sale. Aged ewes are bringing up to \$20 per head, and I know of one grower who refused \$37 for his yearling ewes.

Wool contracting seems to have slowed down in Wyoming. I have heard that 85 cents was offered for a 1951 Buffalo clip, but was refused, and that 70 cents was

offered for a Rock Springs clip. Apparently there has been very little wool in Wyoming contracted and the buyers don't seem as active as they were a month ago.

Lambs generally everywhere in the State were the heaviest of record. A good many growers reported that lamb weights were from three to ten pounds more than before, which makes the heavy fat lamb a problem again this year.

J. B. Wilson

## ADVERTISERS' INDEX

### COMMERCIAL

Remedies	
National Serums & Livestock Supplies Co. 40	
Wool	
Colonial Wool Company	47
Conant and Company	44
Craig Wool Company	44
Dewey, Gould and Company	45
Draper and Company	49
Draper Top Company	41
Edgehill-Lukens, Inc.	49
R. C. Elliott & Co.	44
Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company	42
Hallowell, Jones and Donald	42
Harris Wool and Fur Company	48
Idaho Falls Animal Products Co.	62
Idaho Hide and Tallow Company	48
Inland Wool Company	44
Ralph H. Lindsay	44
R. H. Lindsay	60
Pendleton Woolen Mills	48
Sheraton and Schultz	44
Talbot-Mottla, Inc.	43
B. F. Ware Hide Company	44
Charles J. Webb Sons Company	43
Western Wool Storage Company	45
Fred Whitaker Company	47
Francis Willey & Company	41
Wool Growers Warehouse & Marketing Co. 22	
SHEEP	
Columbias	
Columbia Sheep Breeders Association	62
Mt. Haggan Land & Livestock Company	59
Corriedales	
American Corriedale Association	60
Bonvue Ranch	60
Crossbreds	
T. B. Burton B Stock Farm	53
Cunningham Sheep Company	56
Mt. Haggan Land & Livestock Co.	59
The Pauly Ranch	55
Hampshires	
American Hampshire Sheep Association	61
T. B. Burton B Stock Farm	53
Mt. Haggan Land & Livestock Co.	59
Miscellaneous	
Breeders' Directory	
Rambouillet	
Cunningham Sheep Company	56
Mt. Haggan Land & Livestock Co.	59
The Pauly Ranch	55
Suffolks	
American Suffolk Sheep Society	62
T. B. Burton B Stock Farm	53
B. D. Murdoch (Ewe Dispersal Sale)	60
Howard Vaughn	60
Targhees	
Mt. Haggan Land & Livestock Company	59

The National Wool Grower

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## Minerals for Range Sheep packaged in 3 convenient forms . . .

No matter what *your* particular feeding practice is, you'll find a MoorMan Sheep Minerals that just fits it.

1. **BLOCKS**—handy-to-handle 50-lb. size.
2. **BLOCKETTES**—easy-to-place 5-lb. size.
3. **GRANULAR**—that "stays-put" in wind and rain—in 50-lb. bags for easy handling.

The ingredients in each form are the same—13 balanced minerals accurately proportioned with each mineral range sheep are known to need.

### 1 cent a Day for 7 Ewes

You'll find MoorMan's Minerals for Range Sheep so well balanced—so complete, including even the trace minerals, and so highly concentrated

that it supplies 7 ewes with *all* the minerals they need for less than 1 cent a day.

Your MoorMan Man will be glad to help you pick the mineral form that will best suit *your* own feeding method. If a MoorMan Man does not call on you regularly, write or wire Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. K-111 Quincy, Ill.

**SPECIAL MINERALS ARE AVAILABLE FOR ALKALI AREAS**—fortified with vegetable protein for added palatability—contains less salt. Made especially for alkali areas where abundance of salt or alkali in water and grass kill desire for other essential minerals.

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